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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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NETAJI JAYANTI

The birthday of Subhas Chandra Bose, British India's Rebel No. 1, falls during the week of the Republic Day, recalling the fight of the 'Indian National Army' which, at the Delhi trial, established the right of Indians to take up arms for their freedom.

Nehru's Pilgrimage To Craven Street

SEE PAGE 6

Amazons Of The Willow

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BY H. I. S. KANWAR

SHOULD women play cricket? If not, why not? In England, Australia and in a number of other countries, there are many women cricketers. Granted that Women cricketers are not up to the standard of first class cricket, but nevertheless, some of them are quite good. One lady cricketer in England could in some ways be compared, if I may dare to say so, with no less a personality in cricket than the great Don Bradman, the idol of the Australian crowds.

When young, she scored 80 not out in the first innings of her big match, which speaks well of the achievement. Her records are numerous. She had a fair number of centuries to her credit, and on more than one occasion had even passed the double century mark.

Just as there are Test Matches between England and Australia, in which there is a regular tussle for the proverbial "Ashes" there are similar tests between women teams of these two countries. And I may tell you, that the public has shown a lot of interest in these matches. They give you a fair idea of the physical strength of these "Amazons", who wield the willow with the ease and grace, that many men would envy.

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Out here in India, there have been "fun" matches between male and female teams, but then the usual concession of playing with one hand was given to the fair sex. Beyond that stage, nothing. Women have given more attention to hockey than cricket, which they consider is purely a man's game.

Shortly, a women's hockey team from India is to sail across the seas to display their prowess. And although there are a number of women's cricket clubs in England, Australia and South Africa, there is not a single one in India. The general feeling is that women out here prefer to watch rather than play the game. In a way they are right in doing so.

Some men think it a joke to see women play cricket. Supposing that a fair girl comes to the wicket to bat. She faces a few overs and is out "leg before wicket" for a "duck". She looks up to the umpire, who is momentarily dazzled by her beauty. The umpire hesitates for a moment, before fumbling "not out". Now, is that cricket, I ask you? None can argue with him, as his decision is final. And this sort of thing has actually happened in real life.

If women play cricket amongst themselves, there wouldn't be much trouble provided of course, that they have women umpires as far as possible. But if women play cricket with men, it is quite a different matter. I vividly remember witnessing a mixed cricket match some years ago. It was quite an interesting match, as a matter of fact too lively for words.

The girls won the toss and elected to field. Taking the condition of the pitch and the weather into consideration, it was a wise decision. And conceding the fact that the men were batting with only the right hand, the match ended in a close tie. The match was not without its humorous incidents, and as came to be known later, all the players thoroughly enjoyed the match.

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The next day, however, here's what the news hawks reported in the local dailies: "Miss Florence got most of her wickets due to her good bowling. She started off with a fielder at square leg, and later as the match progressed carried on with a man in the gully." Obviously there are two meanings in the report, and so you see the danger of mixed cricket.

And then what about this? Will women be allowed to use lipstick and powder while batting? Some enthusiasts of mixed cricket raised this question, because they were of the opinion that lady cricketers should come up without makeup, because they would look tougher under the circumstances.

They opined that makeup would make the women appear "Soft". They also advocated that trousers instead of frocks should be the rule. However these suggestions did not find much favour with Eve, as she pre-

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ODDITIES of NATURE! • by CHUCK THORNDIKE
the DOCTOR FISH
IS COVERED WITH A CHEMICAL SLIME WHICH CAUSE OTHER FISH TO RUB AGAINST IT, WHEN SICK OR INJURED
ANTHERS OF THE MONKEY FRUIT OR JASMINE TREE, A NATIVE OF LATIN AMERICA, OPERATE LIKE A SPRING, THROWING A SHOWER OF POLLEN, WHEN TOUCHED BY AN INSECT!
the BOTTLE TREE
OF AUSTRALIA, WHOSE SWOLLEN BRANCHES ARE USED AS FOOD FOR CATTLE AND BY THE ABORIGINES! THEY ALSO CONTAIN SWEET WATER WHICH IS TAPPED BY DRILLING HOLES IN THE SEVEN-FOOT-THICK TRUNK!
-THANX TO AUSTRALIAN NEWS BUREAU- NEW YORK-
NATURALIST GEORGE MACREYNOLDS OF BOYLESTOWN, PENN, WAS TAKING A STROLL THRU WOODS WHEN A BLACK BEAR SUDDENLY APPEARED TO EAT A CANDY BAR, OUT OF HIS HAND!

WEEK-END FUN

"Sorry to hear she broke it off, but it was decent of her to return your ring."

"Um—she needn't have written on the label: 'Glass, with care.'"

★

The family finally prevailed upon mother to take a vacation, the first in twenty years. When she returned they informed her that lightning had demolished the chimney.

"Just as I expected," she said. "I knew if I left home something would happen."

★

"What is cowhide chiefly used for?" the teacher said to his class one day.

A boy raised his hand. "I know sir" he said brightly.

"Tell the class," the teacher encouraged him.

"To keep the cow together, sir," was the reply.

★

A recruiting sergeant took a young man into a cavalry barracks and showed him round, just at the time when the horses were being drilled and were performing their usual exercises. Finally, the sergeant said to the young man: "Well, isn't it wonderful! How would you like to join the cavalry?"

"I would not mind," came the reply, "if I could join as a horse."

★

A traveller called on a buyer who had given him a number of orders, and offered him a box of cigars.

"No," said the buyer, "thank you very much, but I always observe the principle of accepting no present."

"In that case," said the traveller, "let us put it on a business footing. I won't give you the box of cigars, but I will sell it to you for a shilling."

"That's quite a different matter," said the buyer: "I'll take a gross."

★

During the taking of the last census, many enumerators had difficulty identifying themselves to suspicious housewives. But not this particular man, whose knock on the door of a Maryland home was answered by the lady of the house.

"Who are you?" she snapped.

"I'm the census taker, madam."

"Oh, yes—the man who's increasing the population", she said cordially. "Come right in."

★

He was a youngish Congressman with a rather old-fashioned, straitlaced wife a few years his senior, and this was his first really swank dinner party. On his right sat his sedate mate, while on his left was a gorgeous debutante in extreme decollete.

Upon such loveliness so boldly displayed the young politician could only gawk in dumb admiration. Suddenly he felt a sharp jab in his ribs and his wife's voice hissed: "Henry! For goodness sake, speak to the woman or they'll think she's your wife!"

Be happy and you'll be beautiful, a beauty expert tells women. And most of them have been trying to be beautiful in order to be happy.

★

Jeff came in hot and dirty from the yard, where he'd been playing cow-boy-and-Indians with the neighbourhood boys. Stopping in front of his father's chair, he wiped his brow and said ruefully: "You know, Daddy, I'm awfully tired of being a cowboy. Cowboys have horses, but I have to do all my own galloping."

★

"What's the matter?" asked the police captain, as the park policeman came in with a rather disgruntled look on his face.

"It's Mrs. Dinwiddie who donated the birdbath, sir. She just called in to say that it wasn't to be used by sparrows."

★

Displaying her wedding gifts, the bride came to one from the groom's Army buddy. "I just adore these personalized gifts", she said. "We received towels and wash-cloths with HIS and HERS on them, but" she blushed, "this is even more personal."

And she held up an olive-drab blanket with the letters US stamped in the middle.

★

Five-year-old Christopher went to a party in a brand-new suit. When he came home, ragged holes had been cut into it with a pair of scissors. His mother gazed at him in consternation.

"What did you do to your beautiful new suit?" she asked.

"We decided to play grocery store," explained Chris. "I was a piece of cheese."

★

He bought one of those new multi-coloured shirts, and on paper pinned to the inside found the name and address of a girl with this message: "Please write and send a photo."

Saying to himself, "Ah, here is romance!" he wrote the girl, enclosing his picture.

In due time an answer came. With heart aflutter he opened the envelope and read: "I was just curious to find out what kind of looking fellow would wear such a funny shirt."

★

Three neatly dressed elderly women were having dinner in the dining room of one of the leading hotels in Honolulu. One of the women had just returned from a recent visit to the States and was telling of a conversation she had had with one of her friends of girlhood days.

Visiting with this friend, she said, "And now you are a grandmother."

The friend replied, "Yes, quite a few times."

"Well, tell me about your grandchildren."

Solemnly the friend replied, "Well, first tell me how much time you have."

Danger Lurks In Jewels

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BY FRANK RASKY

RECENTLY, A YOUNG collegiate looking fellow in his early twenties escorted his girl into a dimly lit jewelry shop. He asked to buy an inexpensive engagement ring. Immediately the dealer plucked out from beneath the counter, writes the another in 'Varsity'.

"This one contains perfect blue-white diamond," the salesman said suavely holding the ring up in the diffused light. "Its band is made of solid gold. I like to see university students get a break. So as a favour. I'll let the ring go for $79.50."

After listening to a persuasive spiel the student said, "Okay, I'll take it."

Then he and his girl visited nineteen other jewelry stores. Everywhere they went, the dealers were intent on offering them bargains—a "seventeen jewel, waterproof, shock-proof, non-magnetic' wrist watch for the reduced price of $43.95, a "lustrous ruby in sterling silver bracelet" for $62.75, "beautiful, imported new pearls" at $17.50.

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The day after this shopping tour, eighteen of the twenty stores received a court summons. The evidence amassed against these charlatans was shocking. A genuine appraisal placed a $22 value on the 79.50 dollars ring: the wrist watch was devoid of the glowing qualities ascribed to it—including ten of the promised seventeen jewels—and was also shown to be forty-two years "new"; the sterling silver" bracelet was a lustreless gewgaw whose "ruby" insert was fashioned of solid red glass; and the "beautiful, imported" pearls proved to be homemade glass with a coating of fish scales.

The university student and his girl-friend were also sham; they were New York City inspectors posing as customers, to investigate certain jewellers suspected of shady operations in dealing with the public.

The law might never have caught up with these gem fakers had it not been for the work of two extraordinary agencies which help you avoid being cheated.

One is a nation-wide investigating service—the Jewellers Vigilance Committee—which in this instance, tipped off the inspectors about the malpractices it had found. The other is a world-wide educational service for jewellers — the Gemological Institute of America—whose laboratories in Los Angeles and New York City scientifically identify fraudulent stones.

The Committee financed by five thousand jewelry firms, might be called the industry's F.B.I. The Institute endowed by two hundred firms, is the jewellers' combined University and Supreme Court.

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Jewelry sucker traps are not restricted to any one city or state. You may be fleeced no matter where you live. In Alaska, the home of precious stones, a couple recently paid seventeen hundred dollars for a "pure ruby." Identified by the Institute, it proved to be a synthetic stone worth about five dollars. A Mid-westerner had been stuck with an "aquamarine mounted in platinum and diamonds" which had been appraised for two thousand dollars. Under the Institute's testing instruments, it was declared a synthetic spinel nearly worthless without the mounting. One unscrupulous jeweller was arrested for painting the pseudo "jewels" in his watches with red ink.

You can be fooled easily by rutile because it actually can outdazzle a genuine diamond. But while rutile retails at about twenty dollars a carat, good diamonds may be priced at around five hundred dollars a carat.

Over the years, the gem experts have devised certain hints to help the laymen escape the clutches of the charlatans. If you're thinking of buying jewelry, especially a diamond engagement ring, these suggestions will help:

Beware if the jeweller offers you a cheaply priced "perfect blue-white" diamond. Diamonds that are blue-white or almost colorless are rarities. Most diamonds sold to the laymen are tinged with yellow, and depreciate in value as the tinge becomes more intense. Paradoxically, this does not apply to the "fancies," the brilliantly colored diamonds which are also collectors' items. When examing a diamond for color, do it in a natural light; artificial light may pervert the coloring.

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QUARTER CENTURY OF YEOMAN SERVICE

K. E. M. Hospital Celebrates Silver Jubilee

BY LEELA JOG

TAKING time off from the daily grind, the G. S. Medical College and the K. E. M. Hospital will put on a festive garb for a week beginning 22nd January for the Silver Jubilee celebrations. The sister-institutions commenced work in 1925 with 45 candidates on the roll and 125 beds in the wards while today their respective strength is 600 students and 550 beds. This increase is a measure of their contribution to medical relief and education of Bombay's citizens and seems a unique achievement for municipal organisations in the country.

In the free India of today, when big projects of all kinds are brought to life with Ministerial breath, as it were, it is hard to imagine the difficulties that had to be got over in bygone days before beneficial schemes became a reality. From the early years of the century leaders like Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Dr. Bahadurji had felt the necessity of starting a medical college and hospital manned entirely by Indians because in those times responsible administrative or teaching posts were seldom given to sons of the soil. Moreover, by 1909 the city Municipal authorities had realised the need for setting up a well-equipped hospital to meet the medical needs of Bombay North, which was developing fast. The idea became feasible only when the King Edward VII Memorial Fund Committee offered a substantial donation for founding a hospital. The far-sighted Trustees of the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Estate also promised a munificent sum to the Corporator for endowment of a medical college in association with the proposed hospital. The Corporators grabbed the opportunity with both hands and undertook to shoulder the rest of the obligations.

At a time when facilities for medical education were meagre (the Grant Medical College being the only one of its kind in the Bombay Presidency), and when our countrymen rarely got a chance to show their merit, the establishment of the hospital and college was a boon to the people. This is proved not so much by the enormous growth of their work as by the progressive lines on which they are run. While the college can claim to be one of the best in India, the hospital is most up-to-date among municipal managed hospitals.

Out Of Evil....

Among its various departments that of Orthopaedics and Psychiatry deserve special mention. It is interesting to know that the Dock Explosion of 1944 was in a way responsible for its establishment as hundreds of its victims poured into the hospital.

With the addition of the ancillary sections of Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy recently, it has become a complete unit, the first of its kind in a General Hospital in India.

The Physiotherapy centre was established on the recommendation of the World Health Organisation and was organised by Miss Burton, a member of its team which came to India. The newly started Occupational Therapy Centre is the result of private efforts of Mrs. K. Nimbkar. Here patients are taught such activities and exercises as help to restore functions of the limbs and muscles impaired in accidents or by debilitating illness. Their work is of economic value since it is aimed at rehabilitating the disabled who otherwise would become a burden to their families or require hospitalization all their lives. The Department of Psychiatry is of recent origin. Its usefulness in an industrialised city like Bombay cannot be over-rated, for the conditions of life here (as in any modern city) cause mental strees. To the elementary facilities for diagnosis and psychotherapy are added insulitherapy electro-convulsive therapy and narco-therapy. Last year an Electro Encephalography unit was installed and it is working to capacity, as the K.E.M. once again is the only public hospital to work in this field.

At the Family Health Centre parents and children are thoroughly examined by medical officers in charge.

An Oxygen Tent for emergency use.

Socio-Medical Work

Not least in importance is the socio-medical aspect of the services rendered to the citizens of Bombay. For a score of years now a school Clinic has been conducted to give free medical aid to municipal school children found deficient in health. This is a valuable contribution to school health for, for without that medical inspection of schools is a waste.

Similarly, the work of the Family Health Centre, begun in 1949, shows the desire for social welfare on the part of the management.

For purpose of investigation father, mother and children are treated as a biological unit. A report is handed to the family head and periodical checking is done. A health visitor calls on the families to study diet, environments and economic conditions.

Though not so popular yet, due to people's ignorance about health problems, by-and by, it is sure to prove of great educative value. Centres like these are needed in their thousands to keep down expenses on the curative side of our medical needs which are stupendous.

These facts are sufficient to impress a casual visitor who perhaps imagines that the hospital would present a gloomy scene. Not at all. The poor patients get many amenities supplied through the Poor Charity Box Fund and other resources. Hours of their pain are made light by recreation provided by a reading room and a mobile library, which goes round the wards with books and magazines. For those too weak for the effort, the balm of soothing music is brought to their beds on radio sets, which are a common feature of the wards here.

And that is not the last word for since last Diwali even movies are shown in the wards occasionally.

Need Of Funds

But this will for enterprise has to be backed with money which can come from the people only. Hence the Appeal for swelling the Silver Jubilee Fund.

So far four lakhs of rupees have been collected out of the sum of the 25 lakhs fixed as target. The amount will be utilized for building a Convalescent Home, research laboratories and a stadium.

"LOYALTY" PROGRAMMES HINDER SCIENCE

WHAT effect are the government's security and loyalty programmes having on American science?

A 90,000-word report published by Cornell University Press, concludes that the measures are retarding scientific progress and endangering American leadership in that field.

Titled Security, Loyalty, and Science, the report is the first of eight to be issued in a Cornell study of the impact on civil liberties of current governmental practices intended to ensure internal security and the control of subversive conduct.

The initial volume, by Prof. Walter Gellhorn of the Columbia University Law School, declares that the present measures, while aimed at desirable objectives, have:

1. Hindered scientific teamwork and led to wasteful duplication of research by preventing the free exchange of ideas between one scientist and another.
2. Obstructed the training of young scientists by refusing them access to new discoveries.
3. Discouraged by "fear of smear" in clearance procedures experienced scientists from entering secret research.

"Nervous hoarding" of new knowledge is no guarantee that it will remain secret, Professor Gellhorn declares, noting that French physicists have already developed an atomic pile comparable to the first American model and that the "atomic explosion" in the Soviet Union in 1949 "adequately evidences that Russian scientists have achieved a grasp of the subject."

"Science throughout its history," he says, "has been strongly marked by coincidence which emphasizes how unlikely it is that ideas can be made to flow in narrowly national channels."

No Monopoly

Citing the discovery of penicillin in England and the development of the atomic bomb itself, which depended on German, Danish, French and other research, he asserts:

"Americans must constantly remind themselves that the brains of the universe are not providentially concentrated in this country . . . No particular laboratory is likely at any given moment to possess a monopoly of the scientific competence that makes possible the breaking of new ground."

Filmland Fable

Walking along Hollywood Boulevard Bob Hope was hailed by a young lady who,garbed in tight-fitting slacks, ran toward him crying: "Oh Mr. Hope, won't you please give me your autograph?"

Just then she slipped, fell and scooted along about as far as from second base to third. But Mr. Hope didn't say: "Gal, wherever bananas are peeled, there will find a landing field."

He merely bowed courteously, assisted the girl to her feet, gave her his autograph, and went his rather dignified way. Whereupon a bystander remarked: "You might as well destroy that phony autograph, miss. But that guy sure looked like Bob Hope, didn't he?"

Electro-encephalography unit helps to detect mental disorders.

At the Physiotherapy Centre patients are shown different activities which restore normal functions of the limbs.

Freedom Fight In Lion's Den

DADABHAI CAMPAIGNED FROM CRAVEN STREET

CRAVEN Street where Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru opened the New India Club last week has shaped India's political history with many reminiscences of stormy incidents and ace freedom fighters.

BY P. C' ROY CHAUDHARY

THE news flashed that on January 12, Sri Jawaharlal Nehru opened a New India Club in Craven Steet, an old and narrow London thoroughfare which runs down from the Strand, at its junction with Trafalgar Square, to the Thames Embankment recalls to memory the Indian Political and General Agency established at 25 Craven Street in 1888 under the guidance of Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Digby and Dadabhai Naoroji to fight India's cause in England.

The Agency arranged for public lectures, circulated pamphlets like "Indian problem for English consideration", "India for the Indians—and for England", "India's interest in the British Ballot Box" etc, convened meetings with Members of Parliament, attempted to get a favourable Press, prepared quarterly reports and also made the necessary arrangements for a deputation from the people of India to the people of England. A circular signed by the first three Presidents, W. C. Bonnerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji and Budruddin Tyabji was issued from 25, Craven Street, Strand, London, in May, 1888, and this was sent to all the members of Parliament and Press with the report of the third Indian National Congress. Placards were broadcast showing that the people of India had realised that the Queen's pledges have not been fulfilled. In one it was mentioned that the people of India have.

(1) no voice whatever in the higher administration of the country. A single voter in Britain has more power in controlling Indian affairs than have all the Indians together,

(2) no control over expenditure of the money raised from them by taxation,

(3) no power of questioning (as here, in the House of Commons) the acts of their rulers, let the grievances under which they suffer be ever so serious: while,

(4) the way to nigh office is almost absolutely barred to them, and they are denied rights and privileges as common to you Britons, their fellow subjects as the air you breathe'

Hunter Scents It

Sir William Hunter wrote a few letters to the "Times" in May, 1888, regarding the origin of the Congress and its proposals from the three Congress platforms and some of his sentiments have come very true. He wrote: "I see in India new forces gathering an ominous momentum, but yet under our control, forces which are surely destined either to strengthen or to imperil our Empire....There rises, from the people and Princes of India a new and united cry to be allowed to enter on the responsibilities for which we have deliberately trained them—the responsibilities of the external defence and the internal Government of their country ....The modern and political forces which our predecessors have set in motion in India, and to which our system daily adds fresh strength, are so powerful that they must irresistibly produce change.

"It still rests with us whether those forces shall act as agencies of consolidation or of disruption ..To many sober observers the National Congress seems as the letting out of mighty waters, whose issue no man can foresee".

Hunter repudiated the idea that the Congress was the selfish organ of a small educated section or that the Mohammadans were not in it. He wrote: "A Mohammadan was the President of the Madras Congress and the 83 Mohammadan delegates who attended furnished some of its ablest speakers and men of busines. No terms could be stronger than those in which the Mohammadan members one after the other protested against the Congress being regarded as Hindu or sectarian in any sense. The actual history of the Congress has falsified the initial forebodings."

A large number of British papers were fully alive to the potentialities of the Congress movement. They all dwelt vividly on the all-Indian character of the Congress and the very reasonable demands from the Congress platform. the LIVERPOOL POST observed that England, the mother of Parliaments, may, at some future date, be the parent of one in India.

It referred to the Congress as "Unique Native Parliament" and said "the most interesting fact about the Madras Congress is, however, that in the hitherto voiceless 200,000,000 of India have at last found an articulate utterance".

"Gloucester Journal" after discussing the demands of the Indian National Congress observed "It is, indeed a sad pity that John Bull does not try to understand the Indian question which is quite a simple one.

This is India of the year of Congress 1888. And the Indian question simply is, whether this magnificent dependency shall be administered for the good of the people of India and to the safety of the people, honour and welfare of our Sovereign and her dominions; or whether it shall be left to the tender mercies of a monopolist bureaucracy, a prey to greedy cliques and selfish class interests".

"How the first move in this direction should be taken is pointed out in the resolutions passed unanimously by the Indian National Congress".

Parting Of Ways

The words were prophetic and by persisting in following the policy of disgrace England helped India to be strong and independent.

Even PALL MALL GAZETTE had to observe that "We are rapidly coming to the parting of the ways. There are few who would wish by maintaining intact such a centralized bureaucracy as that which at present exists to keep this great nation in a condition of perpetual tutelage".

In this year 1888 three Calcutta High Court ex-Judges published papers in England which had a very good press. Mr. Justice Cunningham wrote "On the Finances of India" in the April issue of **ASIATIC QUARTERLY** REVIEW which was followed by a very learned paper from Sir Richard Garth, who was the Chief Justice of Bengal. Sir Richard described Lytton's Vernacular Press Act as "a very unhappy measure" and regretted openly that the Government make no response to the right demands of the Congress. He described many of the abuses complained of as real and serious.

Sir J. B Phear formerly a Judge of Calcutta High Court wrote "I view with extreme interest the widely extended movement of educated India of which these annual Congresses are the manifestations. It is, of course, easy enough to speak of the meeting with derision, to identify them with Bengali Babudom whatever that may mean, and to endeavour, by appeal to race or religious jealousy, to create divisions among the more advanced classes of Indian Society. But a dispassionate consideration of the proceedings at the successive Congresses, of the resolutions passed, and, above all, of the tone and material of the speeches made therein, can only, as I conceive lead to a conviction of the folly, injustice, and mischief, which such an attitude implied"

Demand For Royal Commission

A brief reference should be made to some of the important meetings that were held in this year 1888 after the three meetings of the Congress. Mr. W. C. Bonnerji, Mr. Eardley Norton, Dr. Aubrey, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr Allan Hume, Mr. J. MacLean and others addressed important meetings at Bensham Grove, Gates Heads, Bainfleet, Northampton, Woodhall Spa, Tetford, Lincoln, Nottingham and other places.

The London Agency prepared a statement for the information of the members of Parliament for the suggested appointment of the Royal Commission to enquire into the grievances of the people of India and a series of well attended meetings were organised before the Indian Budget came for discussion in the Parliament.

The Indian Budget in the Parliament in this year was an important affair and Mr. Bradlaugh did a very great service to the cause of India by his well balanced criticism. He practically summarised the grievances as set forth by the Indian National Congress and he saw the writing on the wall when he said "They have no right to rule by the sword alone. The strongest Government would one day become feeble; the strongest wrist would become paralysed; and then in the hour of danger those men would turn against them whom they might have knit to them by affection".

Temple's Contention

In Parliament during the Budget discussion Mr. J. MacLean, Sir R. Leth Bridge and Sir W. Plaudon spoke from their experience. Sir Richard Temple denied that India was ruled by the sword. Sir J. Gorst spoke with a true conservative spirit and ended up by saying "There was no national achievement which afforded more cause for satisfaction to the Sovereign and the people of United Kingdom than the just and noble administration of the affairs of India."

The picture will not be complete without its counterpart which was very bitter at times Mr. Digby with his constant efforts who had effectively agitated the Kashmir and Rewa questions had addressed letters to the Secretary of State and in the Press and was a live-wire for India's cause was an eyesore to many diehards. There were unjust attacks from many quarters and a portion of the Press, retired Europeans and Anglo-Indian officials were actively promoting the reactionary policy of Lord Dufferin

Sir Edward Watkins gave an interview which was published in extenso in the PALL MALL GAZETTE. The words used were almost the same as Churchill's:- "Once remove us and one hundred and one native races with their one hundred and one religions, would fall to cut each others throats quickly." Sir Edward Watkins was very much mistaken when he said "I never was one of those who fear that in hundred years hence England will have to walk out."

Russian Bogey

Sir Edward Watkins actively encouraged the idea of Russian bogey in India and said that Russian gold was in circulation through the agi-

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EARLY DAYS OF INDIAN CONGRESS IN LONDON

"ANOTHER FIRE"

Sweigert in 'The San Francisco Chronicle'

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Geological Centenary Commemorated

MUCH BETTER DESIGNS THAN PAST ISSUES

AT last India seems to be producing stamps worthy of her. In sharp and extremely welcome contrast to the shabby designs and poor printing with which she has often inflicted collectors in the past, the latest stamp, issued to commemorate the centenary of the Indian Geological Survey, is a very well designed stamp and printed much better than its predecessors.

Printed as usual at the Security Press at Nasik, the stamp is of two annas denomination, made by the offset process, perforated 13 all round, and with a watermark of a multiple star. The design is bi-coloured, the central portion being in black, while the border and surrounding inscriptions are in a deep shade of rose. The stamp is on public sale and is meant for ordinary postage.

The Geological Survey of India, whose centenary is honoured by this issue, is a body that has done some extremely valuable work in the field, and has been responsible for important discoveries that have uncovered the past of pre-historic India.

The Indian Museum at Calcutta contains the bones of the extinct animals that are pictured on the new stamp. The Stegodon Ganesa was a huge elephant-like animal that inhabited the country close to 15 million years ago. Although bearing a superficial resemblance to the present-day elephant, and though it is a forerunner of it, the Stegodon was a huge beast with tusks reaching to a length of over ten feet and with a diameter of more than two feet at the base.

During pre-historic times, the forests of ancient India were an ideal home for the ancestors of the various modern elephants. Several kinds of these extinct beasts then flourished in this country, and mammoths and mastodons were found in places that appear impossible at the present time, such as England, the islands in the Mediterranean, Eastern Europe and Northern America.

The Stegodon Ganesa, shown on the new stamp, is a type that is differentiated from the others by its being ridge toothed, that is with low crowns to the molar teeth and the number of ridges in each tooth much less than in the more common varieties. The Stegodon was confined to India and points farther east, and is closely allied to the mastodon in its dental structure. The animal flourished during the Lower Pliocene Age, becoming extinct with the coming of the Ice Age during the latter part of the Pleistocene period.

The bones which the Geological Survey of India discovered in the Siwalik Hills were very useful in determining the age of the surrounding strata in which they occurred and were also employed to trace the transition of the older forms into the more modern species.

Condition

IT is well-known that many collectors simply ignore condition. Anything, however poor it may be, goes into the album and years later, the proud possessor of a book worth thousands is shocked to learn that his accumulation of a lifetime is hardly worth the paper it is printed on because the stamps are not what is called "collectible."

With commoner stamps, of course, there is not the least excuse. If copies are heavily cancelled, with perforations missing, or with thinning at the back and showing unsightly creases, they should be instantly destroyed. Nothing so reduces the value of a collection as the preponderance of poor copies in the pages.

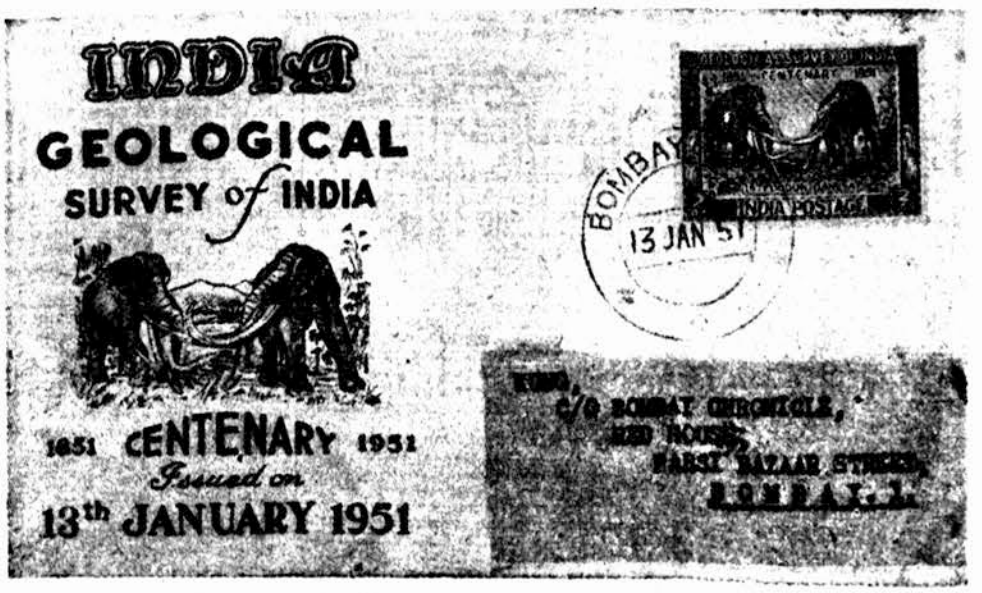
When the value of the items is rather high, a fair amount of discretion can be used. No man in his right mind is going to junk a copy of a stamp worth a hundred pounds merely because it is off-gum or too heavily postmarked. In cases like these, even the poorest specimen is better than none at all. But the half-a-loaf-is-better-than-nothing method should only be resorted to in cases where there is no other way out.

16 TIMES CAT.

To show how highly a really good copy of a stamp is valued, here is a practical instance from the Reford sale. Look up the 1c rose of 1859 in the Gibbons catalogue, S.G. 29. This stamp is priced at only 25 shillings. But it is a rather unfortunate thing that stamps of the period are almost invariably horribly off centre. Since bad centering was the order of the day, collectors generally have no choice and are forced to include a specimen that spoils the look of an otherwise beautiful display.

So, when a perfectly centered copy turned up at the Reford sale, there was a mad scramble for it. Eight collectors began bidding furiously for it, and such was the competition, that, for a stamp costing only 25 shillings, the final realisation was 15 POUNDS! Americans are usually more particular about good centering than the rest of the world, but this is proof enough that a seemingly stiff price paid for a really superb copy is each and every time the safest investment.

STEGODON GANESA



COUNTERFEITS RUN TO EARTH

A racket with widespread ramifications has been unearthed by the City Police. It was brought to their notice that several counterfeit specimens of current high denomination stamps were coming to light on various postal matter. The first case to cause suspicion was when a man named Babubhai sent a parcel with a forged Rs. 5 stamp on it.

On further inquiries being instituted, it was discovered that Babubhai had other unused counterfeits in his possession, along with various used ones. Babubhai implicated another man called Sarang who was said to have supplied him with the stamps, while Sarang in turn dragged in a certain Sakharkar, belonging to the Sukhasagar Printing Press as the one supposed to have supplied the fakes. Two postal employees were also implicated and have been ken by the police.

The authorities are alleged to have recovered the blocks that were used in the manufacture of the stamps from Sakharkar, but the main link in the whole fraud—the artist who executed the design—is still missing.

CANADA'S RAREST STAMP REALISES 3,800 DOLLARS

THE stamp collector dearly loves his auction. There is something electric in the air whenever a great rarity comes under the hammer, and the tenseness of the serious bidders is always shared by everyone who happens to be in the room, even though he may have no means whatsoever of acquiring the rarity, and be there only as a spectator, or to try for lots that are not so highly priced.

Lately there was the auction held in New York with famous stamp-auctioneering firm of Harmer, Rooke and Co. disposing of Dr. Lewis L. Reford's vast collection of British North America. There were hundreds of real rarities, but the prize one of the lot was Canada's rarest stamp, of which hitherto only two copies have come to light.

The 12 pence of the first Canadian issue has such a lot of literature about it that many people have called it the rarest Canadian stamp when in point of fact it is nothing of the kind. The honour really belongs to an item that, at first sight appears disappointing. At first the stamp in question looks the same as many which adorn beginners' collections, and even a fairly close look will not dispel that impression.

The two cents green of 1868 is priced at a moderate 17/6 in the Gibbons catalogue in used condition. But this humbler brother of the rarity is printed on wove paper. The one that sets collectors vying with each other happens to be printed on laid paper. And it makes a difference of a thousand pounds or so! For of the latter variety there exist only two copies.

The bidding started briskly and went up and up dol. 100 a bound. Soon the price for this gem was past 2,000 dollars and still the contest showed no sign of lessening. Presently only two of the rivals were left, and each seemed determined to make the sky the limit.

Finally, at 3,700 dollars, one of them hesitated and the prize went to K. Bileski, a dealer from Winnipeg, for dol. 3,800! Though this is by no means the highest price ever paid for a single stamp, it makes a record for Canada. This particular copy had been acquired by Dr. Reford for dol. 1,250 so it has shown a handsome rise over the years.

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(9476)

NOTICE

EX-EMPLOYEES of the late Ordnance, Clothing and Parachute Factories in Lahore and Sialkot and the branch Harness and Saddlery Factory, Amritsar, who are Indian nationals and have outstanding claims relating to pay and allowances with any of the above factories, should submit their claims immediately to the Superintendent, Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur, giving full details. Copies of relevant documents substantiating the claims, if available, should also be forwarded

(9409)

TAXES IN GREATER BOMBAY

A resolution expressing concern over the increase in taxes in the Greater Bombay area, was passed at the third quarterly meeting of the Bombay Suburban Industries Association, held at the Bharat Silk Mills, Kurla, on Friday Mr. M. H. Shah presided over the meeting.

The resolution said:

"This Association has noticed with great concern the arbitrary increase in the rateable valuation that Bombay Municipal Corporation has fixed with regard to properties in the suburbs which have been recently incorporated under the Greater Bombay Scheme. It further requests the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipality and all concerned to postpone the increase until such time the entire question is thrashed out in consultation with the representatives of the persons concerned."

Terms For Overall Plebiscite

SHEIKH ABDULLAH'S WARNING

JAMMU, Jan. 20. (PTI).

SHEIKH MOHAMMED ABDULLAH, Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, in a statement today described as "not only impracticable but humiliating" some of the suggestions reported to have made at the informal meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers for the solution of the Kashmir issue.

"I have not been surprised at all to learn that Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan has faithfully accepted each one of these suggestions, which would reduce the Kashmiris to servitude," he said. "That is consistent with the role always played by the Muslim League leaders as yes men of imperialism."

Supporting Prime Minister Nehru's stand on Kashmir, Sheikh Abdullah said the people of Kashmir were tired of the uncertainty created by the "intransigence of Pakistan and the unsympathetic and partial attitude of certain interested powers" and had decided to solve the problem through a Constituent Assembly.

CONDITIONS

For holding an overall plebiscite, Sheikh Abdullah emphasised the following conditions must be fulfilled:— "firstly, restoration of the territorial integrity of the state as well as the sovereignty of its lawful Government: secondly the liquidation of armed bands raised for hostilities by the aggressor: and thirdly, rehabilitation of the uprooted population in their original areas under normal conditions."

These "minimum conditions", he said, "cannot be whittled down without prejudicing the issue itself. Pakistan has already been declared an aggressor by such an eminent jurist as Sir Owen Dixon. The logical consequence of this pronouncement should be to force her to release hold on the territory of the state held by her unlawfully."

NO FOREIGN TROOPS

Sheikh Abdullah made the following comments on the three suggestions reported to have been made at the informal meetings:— 1. Stationing in Kashmir of Commonwealth forces other than those of India and Pakistan before and during the plebiscite to maintain law and order: "such a vicious proposal should strongly offend the sense of self-respect and national dignity of not only the people of the state but of any honest patriot of India and Pakistan. History has taught us that once foreign troops occupy an area under one pretext or other, they come to stay, and in view of the geographical position of Kashmir, such a feeling would be justified".

ILLEGAL FOOTHOLD

(2) Joint control of the state by India and Pakistan: "Pakistan is already holding part of the territory of the state unlawfully, and this proposal would give her an illegal foothold in the rest of the state. If the rewards of committing aggression upon a neighbouring state were so rich, indeed we shall have to revise our ideas about international justice and obligations".

(3) Vesting supreme authority in the plebiscite administrator: "after the bitter and gruesome experience of Korea, it is legitimate for the people of the state to fear that the planting of another MacArthur on the tender soil of Kashmir would reduce the state to a bitter object of international controversy".

Sheikh Abdullah concluded: "time and again we are being frightened with threats of war by the leaders of Pakistan. While the Pakistan Prime Minister wants the world to believe that his country seeks a peaceful solution, his colleagues and henchmen are instigating the people to go to 'jehad' against our people. Let me make it clear to them that time for bluster and blackmail has passed. The people of Kashmir are now living in 1951 and not in 1947. They will not be again taken unawares by any treacherous onslaught".

M.P.s To Get First Class Rail Pass

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20 (PTI).

IT IS learnt Government are considering a proposal to give every member of Parliament a first class railway pass valid all over India throughout the year.

In case the M.P.'s travel by air on work connected with Parliament, it has been suggested, they should be entitled to the actual air fare.

At present M.P.s are entitled to one and three-fifths first class rail fare when they travel on duty regardless of the mode or class of travel.

Road Construction In State: Lallubhai's Appeal

NADIAD, Jan. 20 (PTI): Mr. Vadilal Lallubhai, Chairman of the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation, said here today that greater funds should be made available for road construction in the state to enable a better and more economic road transport service.

Speaking here on the occasion of the inauguration of an eighteen lakhs scheme to cement-concrete the Nadiad Dakor road, Mr. Vadilal said that nationalisation of road transport was a step in the right direction, as it did away with the evils of private operator system, like overcrowding.

Mr. Vadilal said that more buses would be put on the various routes very soon.

Rs. 1 Crore Grant To Corporation

GOVERNMENT'S CLARIFICATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In connection with the report appearing in a section of the Press regarding the grant of Rs. 1 crore by the Government of Bombay to the Bombay Municipal Corporation towards the cost of improvement of sanitary amenities in Greater Bombay the Government wishes to elucidate that the grant of Rs. 1 crore offered by it is not a lump sum amount, but compromises the following grants, the payment of which will be spread over a period of ten years:

33 1/3 per cent of the cost of the extension and improvements of (i) water supply, (ii) sewerage and (iii) surface drains in the suburbs, subject to a maximum of Rs. 90 lakhs and the whole cost on account of the construction of primary school buildings in the suburbs, during the next ten years subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs.

The State Government has not agreed to pay any grant towards the construction of roads.

O'DONNELL ASKED TO EXPLAIN

He Favoured Dropping Of A-Bomb On China

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (PTI-Reuter): **Major General Emmett O'Donnell, Chief of the United States Far Eastern Bomber Command, who yesterday urged the use of the atom against Communist China, has been asked by the United States Air Force Command to discuss the circumstances of the interview containing the statement.**

Major General O'Donnell made the statement at March air base, California, yesterday on his way back to Washington to resume command of the strategic air command of the United States 15th Air Force here.

Announcing that the General had been invited to talk over his statement with General Nathan Twining, United States Air Force Vice-Chief, the Air Force announcement also said that Major General O'Donnell would be asked to report on Korean operations first-hand.

LIAQUAT'S DISCUSSIONS WITH DR. BEY

Kashmir Must Be Settled By U. N., He Says

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr. Mohamed Salah ed Din Bey discussed Arab affairs with Pakistan Premier Liaquat Ali Khan at Farouk airport early today.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan arrived here today from London on his way to Karachi.

The Syrian Premier Nazim el Kudsy Bey who is here for a meeting of the Arab League Political Committee as well as Arab League Secretary Azzam Pasha attended the two hour conference.

INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

Salah ed Din Bey told reporters later "we discussed questions of great interest not only to Egypt but to all Arab countries.

"The meeting was of the highest interest to us particularly at this stage in international events."

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan told reporters earlier "unless the Kashmir issue is settled there can be no real friendship between Pakistan and India.

"The situation in Kashmir is becoming most serious and the people are restless."

The Kashmir problem he said would come before the Security Council next week following the failure of the Commonwealth Conference to find a satisfactory solution.

"I hope that in the interest of world peace the Security Council will deal with this matter with vigour and speed" he declared.

ON KASHMIR

Asked if he expected Arab support Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan replied "I expect support from every country which believes in justice and fair play.

"All I ask is that the people of Kashmir be given an opportunity freely to decide their fate."

He added that Pakistan had "all sympathy with Egypt in her national aspirations.

"As Anglo-Egyptian negotiations are still continuing," he said "I hope it will be possible to reach a settlement satisfactory to Egypt."

The Suez Canal, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said, could be defended only with the co-operation and assistance of Egypt.

Turning to the international situation he said "the Commonwealth countries do not want war. It is our view that war is not inevitable.

"All the efforts of peace-loving nations must be diverted towards the preservation of world peace. We are working in that direction."

The Pakistan Prime Minister took off later for Karachi.

Senanayake Leaves For Ceylon

LONDON, Jan. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Don Stephen Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon, who has been attending the Commonwealth Conference in London, left for home by air today.

Discussing the delegation's programme. With the Ambassador and the leader are Mr. Melhotra, press attache, and Mr. G. P. Hutheesingh.
Courtesy—The TRIBUNE, Ambala.

Again the programme. The leader and Mr. Melhotra talk things over with Mrs. Fyzee.
Courtesy—The TRIBUNE, Ambala.

Our Embassy At Cairo

TO the Indian travelling abroad, the Indian Embassy is of special interest. It has been frequently remarked that representation abroad is a new thing with us. With the attainment of Independence, India, in pursuance of her policy of establishing a status different from that of a Dominion, immediately established embassies in the various capitals of the world. If that represents the point of view of Indian visitors to other land, there is another point of view—that of the men in the foreign service themselves—which is not often given due notice.

BY S. NATARAJAN

I HAVE heard much of the working of Indian Embassies abroad, a good deal of it coloured by the strong feelings of Indians who for business or pleasure visited other countries and had occasion to seek the assistance of our official representatives there. A good deal of it had to be discounted because long years of foreign domination had induced in us an attitude of excessive sensitivity and this had been complicated further by the almost national trait of wanting to be fussed over. But there were also men and women who brought a larger charity to their comments on our embassies and showed a real understanding of the problems that faced them.

Cairo provided me with the first personal contact with an Indian Embassy. The Indian Embassy in Cairo has at its head Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee, a well-known resident of this city, for several years the Principal of the Government Law College and before his appointment as Ambassador, member of the State Public Services Commission of Bombay, an Arabic scholar of the frist rank. We could not pay our first courtesy call on the Ambassador on the day we reached Cairo, because it was Christmas Day. But we took the opportunity of paying our respects to him on Tuesday morning. Mr. Fyzee and his wife extended a warm welcome to the delegation. Many of us were old friends and those, who were not, were soon made to feel completely at home.

Mrs. Aiva was an old student of Mr. Fyzee and both she and I had been charged with messages and concrete tokens of greeting from his home in Bombay and friends of the family. The Ambassador was a little embarrassed but we had, I hope, no difficulty in reassuring the man. I rather think that Mrs. Fyzee on whom devolves the charge of maintaining an Indian home in Cairo, was not altogether displeased.

Heavy Strain

A heavily packed programme on our side and the many pre-occupations of the Embassy on the other, prevented us from seeing as much of each other as we might otherwise have done. But whenever we wanted to contact the Ambassador, we had ready access and the rest of the Embassy were very willing to render what help we required. That we did not avail ourselves of this more than we did was due partly to our crowded programme, arranged by the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs whose members were in constant attendance on the delegation, and partly to our not quite knowing what exactly we wanted.

Candour, moreover, compels the admission that allaying the doubts of our more sensitive colleagues was in the first few days a preoccupation which prevented any serious effort at planning our spare time.

The Indian Embassy at Cairo is not only concerned with Egypt but with a good part of the Middle East. Besides the Ambassador, there is the First Secretary, Mr. Nair and Mr. Avatar Singh, the Second Secretary. Needless to say, the Embassy is understaffed and on one of my visits there, our talk with Mr. Fyzee was constantly interrupted by telephone rings which had to be attended by him, even though many of them were not personal calls at all. The Press Attache, or is it acting Press Attache, Mr. Melhotra, at the Embassy was constantly in our company and we had the opportunity of getting to know him very well. The team as a whole gets on very well and all of them are devoted to their job. I suppose the thought of representing one's country is a tonic which overcomes many obstacles and sustains one in a foreign country. But it is not a quality that can be exploited without detracting from essential national service. If the Embassy at Cairo can be taken as a sample of what goes on at other embassies, then I can say that we have been staining our representatives beyond breaking point.

There is something to be said for not having an embassy and much to be said for having one. But it is worse than folly to have one and limit its efficiency by under-staffing it and by forcing its personnel to waste their energies in doing things that could be done and perhaps better done, by a business office.

Scholar-Ambassador

The Cairo Embassy, it seemed to me, could do much more if it had the chance and the facilities. Mr. Fyzee, from what we gathered in our talks with various people in Cairo, has impressed the Egyptians with his scholarship and erudition. It is strange that these qualities should receive recognition in a sophisticated city like Cairo, but it is true. Mr. Fyzee has made a good job of tempering his learning with the social and official duties of an ambassador. But I will be extremely surprised if he is able to keep it up for very long.

From all accounts, an Indian Embassy is a kind of home from home for all Indians. When it is situated as centrally as the one in Cairo is—centrally in more senses than one since all the planes passing through from Europe to Asia and back land at the airport at the unearthly hour of midnight or after—the difficulties of the staff are intensified. Add to this the extreme sociability of the Egyptians, and one can well appreciate the strain that is entailed in the office. I was told at the Embassy with a kind of desperation that it was found necessary to limit the social round of dinners for the Ambassador to three a week. "More than that would be impossible," said the Ambassador with a laugh.

The Embassy itself is housed in a fine building in the residential locality with a magnificent garden. On the day that the Ambassador threw a reception for the delegation, it was unfortunate that apart from the leader and the secretary who were rushed by car to the reception, the rest of us were all detained some hundred miles away from the city.

It was unfortunately on the last day of our stay in Egypt that we came to know the First Secretary, Mr. Nair and his charming wife, really well. To those of us who were from the South, this was a double calamity because the lunch at his house was a real feast which brought on a feeling of nostalgia.

That Al Azhar Bet

I had a curious brush with Mr. Avatar Singh at a dinner where he flatly denied that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad had studied at the Al Azhar. I was taken aback because all the delegation had asserted that the Maulana had been on of its students when we visited the Al Azhar and met the Rector and I asked him whether he was quite sure.

The innocent query led me into a bet which Mr. Singh won hands down when he said in all seriousness, amidst the applause of our hosts, 'We have just had a letter on this which settles it finally. The Maulana was never at Al Azhar.'

I felt that I owed a box of chocolates but it was even more distressing that one should be so wrong on facts. When I mentioned this to one of my colleagues in the delegation, he looked surprised and assured me that the Maulana was never a student but had delivered a convocation address or some such thing at the Azhar. Mr. Singh himself, though we met quite often after this, never raised the topic nor did he speak of the chocolates. Possibly, he was too much of a gentleman to press his claims. The point continued, however, to baffle me until on my return to India in the familiar environment of my books I was able to check it up in Mahadeo Desai's short sketch of Azad.

It was there written in black and white that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad had studied at the Azhar University between 1905 and 1907. Apparently, the Al Azhar had not a very savoury reputation in the circle in which we were and Mr. Avtar Singh chose the easy way of clearing a national name of what might be held to be a stain.

Mrinalini Scores

Was the Embassy in Cairo a success or not? I think that generally it has done well. But my knowledge of it is confined to what I heard and what I saw of its members. There are times when I wonder whether it is really sound policy for India to send

(Continued on Page 16)

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GOLD STREET PIPS MAHARAJ PRAMUKH IN INDIAN DERBY

Favourites Go Down Like Nine Pins

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DERBY Day, much looked forward to by Bombay's racing fraternity, brought out this year a rather thrilling race when rank-outsider Gold Street owned by Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia, pipped Maharaj Pramukh the favourite by the narrowest margin —a short head.

Orion was third 1¾ lengths away and National Flag was only a shorthead behind fourth. The camera separated the pairs but the proud owner of Gold Street confidently led him in long before the numbers shot up.

With two course withdrawals, Imroz and Oases, the field of sixteen faced the barrier and they were out to a fair start. Triumph was squeezed out and lost a couple of lengths. Al Hamil showed out early from Queen of Kandy, Piarehind, Assault and Chandroos. At the ten Triumph raced in the ruck while Sangram and National Flag were far backward. Maharaj Pramukh and Gold Street were in the middle division. Queen of Kandy headed Al Hamil at the six. Piarehind was third, Chandroos fourth and Assault fifth. Approaching the five Sangram and National Flag improved their positions and Queen of Kandy blew off soon in the straight. A furlong from home National Flag forged ahead and in the next few strides Maharaj Pramukh set in chase and had stable mate's measure but at the critical end Gold Street finished resolutely to pip him narrowly. Orion also with a late effort pegged National Flag to the fourth berth. The heavily supported Sangram who maintained a prominent position at the turn would not stay in the straight. Aawaz was fifth and Triumph who was moving great guns was a splendid sixth.

Thrilling finishes decorated the Derby day but favourites went down like pins and the Bookies must have definitely reaped a rich harvest.

Well fancied Whatagift and Tisco let down vast followings in the Mathradas Goculdas cup run over seven furlongs. The first named failed to show at any stage of the journey. Tisco, the front-ranker was ridden in check on this occasion and it was just not suitable for him. Mansoor scored here fluently from Roadborne.

Fourteen solvers of the double event pool collected Rs. 1267 each but the treble had only six tickets. Each ticket fetched Rs. 19834-8-0.

Following are the results:—

THE MYSORE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's MARSHALL PLAN 8-12 S. Chavan .. 1
Mr. R. N. Nazir's MUSTANG 8-12 Sumer Singh 2
Maharaja of Morvi's CHAKOR 8-12 Kheem Singh 3
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's PARA DAY 8-12 Durr 4

Not run: Forest Flame.

Won by: 1/2 length, 1 1/4 lengths, 4 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 18 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 159. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 50 and Rs. 11.

Trainer: Aziz Mahomed.

THE BULSAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Messrs. J. D. Banatwalla and D. N. Khambata's TRIPLE ALLIANCE 9-2 Amir Ahmed 1
Mr. Keiso's MISS RUTTY 7-6 Devaney G. 2
Mr. Ravilal Shantidas' VIRVIKRAM 8-7 Burn 3
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Lakhia's LUMINARY 8-4 Medhe 4

Not run: Abdel, Maniana and Parker Prince.

Won by: 1 length, 1/2 length, 1 3/4 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 13 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 23 and Rs. 16.

Trainer: K. H. Irani.

THE J. ROBINSON PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr V. R. Jadhav's MAKARPURA 8-5 Kadam 1
Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's FIRDAUSSI 8-8 Roberts 2
Mrs. G. E. Paul's MARIE LOUISE 9-1 Snaith 3
Mr. J. P. G. Stevenson's WET BOB 8-12 Burn 4

Not run: Time Bomb, Dagania, Princessa, Put All, New Era and Golden Square.

Won by: Short head, 5 1/2 lengths, Short head.

Time: 2 minutes.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 134. Places Rs. 36 and Rs. 15.

Trainer: Owner.

THE J. ROBINSON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr. T. A. Husein's PROSPERO 8-8 Bhosle R. 1
Lady Sherbanoo and Sir Sultan Chinoy's MODESTY II 9-0 Amir Ahmed 2
Mr. K. M. Modi's THUNDERER 7-11 Antoo Y. 3
Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Shah's CHERRY BLOSSOM 8-2 Kasbekar 4

Not run: Pick Money, Trumpeldor and Star of Iran.

Won by: 1 3/4 lengths, 2 1/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 59 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 93. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 21 and Rs. 27.

Trainer: V. V. Powar.

THE INDIAN DERBY (1951).—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's GOLD STREET 9-0 B. Duffy 1
Maharaja of Morvi's MAHARAJ PRAMUKH 9-0 Kheem Singh 2
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's ORION 9-0 Gilmore 3
Maharaja of Morvi's NATIONAL FLAG 9-0 P. Khade 4

Not run: Imroz and Oases.

Won by: Short head, 1 3/4 lengths. Short head.

Time: 2 minutes 41 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 168. Places Rs. 78, Rs. 30 and Rs. 22.

Trainer: B. R. Patel.

THE MATHRADAS GOCULDAS CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Morvi's MANZOOR 7-9 Antoo Y. 1
Mrs. S. Seethai Achi's ROADBORNE 8-12 Burn 2
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's VIVECA 7-4 Bhosle J. 3
Lt.-Col. J. P. L. Taylor's THE DUKE 7-6 I. Khan 4

Not run: Liberty Belle, Zam Zam, Maharaj Pramukh and Khan Saheb.

Won by: 1 3/4 lengths, 3/4 length, Short head.

Time: 1 minute 27 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 99. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 32 and Rs. 68.

Trainer: A. L. J. Talib.

THE JASDAN CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ahmed Abbas, Lt.-Col. N. D. Gandhy and Mr. J. B. Reporter's THE GIRL FRIEND 8-10 Medhe 1
Messrs. J. C. Shah and H. R. Jaitly's SAITA 8-3 P. Khade 2
Mr. D. R. Zaveri's GHIZALA 8-2 Hanuman Singh 3
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's KHUNDIL 8-13 Antoo Y. 4

Not run: Nava Ratna, Sweetie Shah and Assault.

Won by: 3 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 16 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 95. Places Rs. 37, Rs. 22 and Rs. 47.

Trainer: Ahmed Abbas.

THE BULSAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. N. H. Dhunjibhoy's IMROZ 8-7 P. Khade 1
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's OASES 8-5 Kadam .. 2
Mr. S. Zito's POLDO 8-8 Aurobinda 3
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's STRIDING EDGE 8-5 Damodar 4

Not run: Casanova and Mahendra Vilas.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 63. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 19 and Rs. 50.

Trainer: V. R. Jadhav.

The Indian Derby of 1951 was won by rank outsider Gold Street owned by Mrs. and Mr. F. D. Wadia. Picture above shows: Trainer B. R. Irani with the winner Gold Street.

CALCUTTA RACE RESULTS

Double For Jockey Warren And Trainer Goswell

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20 (PTI): Following are results of today's Calcutta Races:

THE DIAMOND HARBOUR PLATE (7 furs).—Queen of Bannockburn 7-11 W. Sibbritt 1. Liquorice 7-2, Stevens 2. Tabassum 9-7, Davis 3. Salamat 9-3, Cracknell 4.

Not run: Black Boy, Mansarovar, Adjutant.

Tote paid Rs. 17 for win, Rs. 6, 8 and 12 for places.

THE BENALA PLATE (7 furl.)—Oratory 8-5, J. Warren 1. Diligent Lad 7-12, Percival 2, Hamley 8-7, Higson 3. Aapke Sevame 9-4, Peacock 4.

Not run: Gallant Ghurkha, Sky Hill.

Tote paid Rs. 21 for win, Rs. 8, 9 and 10 for places.

THE STAYERS PLATE (1-3/4 miles)—Apollo 9-6, Davis 1. Lourdes 8-1, Agnew 2, Antecedence 8-9, E. Warren 3. Red Rival 8-0 Morsillo 4.

Tote paid Rs. 13 for win, Rs. 8, 26 and 10 for places.

THE KIOSK PLATE (6 furl.)—Eve.sham 8-10, J. Warren 1. Suntan 8-6, Higson 2. Nan Duskin 8-12, McCloud 3. Bullrich 9-3, Thompson 4.

Not run: Prospect.

Tote paid Rs. 53 for win, Rs. 18, 11 and 17 for places.

THE GALSTAUN CUP (One mile)—Kinderson 9-6, Mulley 1. Upper Set 7-4, Higson 2. Silversage 7-12, E. Warren 3. Pilot Sergeant 7-11 McCloud 4.

Not run: Bold Bob, Khosima.

Tote paid Rs. 8 for win, Rs. 7 and 10 for places.

THE PORT CANNING PLATE (one mile)—Necklace 7-8, Tomlin 1. Kalarama 9-5, Stead 2. Heartbreaker 7-13, Mulley 3. Amiko 7-12, Stevens 4.

Not run: Egyptian Belle.

Tote paid Rs. 90 for win, Rs. 16, 14 and 9 for places.

Treble tote:—7 tickets each Rs. 9,687-8 each.

WALES BEAT ENGLAND

SWANSEA, Jan. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Wales defeated England by 23 points to five in the Rugby Union International here today.

M.C.C. Lead Over Combined XI

Compton Scores 142 And Washbrook 112

LAUCESTON, Jan. 20 (PTI-Reuter): A fourth wicket stand of 200 by Denis Compton and Cyril Washbrook paved the way for a first innings lead by M.C.C. over a Combined XI here today.

Replying to the Combined XI's 289, M.C.C. had scored 382 for seven wickets by the Close.

The Compton and Washbrook stand was a lesson to the earlier M. C. C batsmen who had struggled for runs against an attack which although accurate was far from hostile.

The pair came together at 75 immediately after lunch and by tea had added 121. Compton was out soon after the interval having scored the 142. The stand had realised exactly 200 of which Compton made 131.

The following were the scores:—

COMBINED XI (First Innings)	289
M. C. C. (First Innings).	
Dewes c Laver b Cowley	32
Sheppard c Noblet b Cowley	21
Close b Hole	4
Compton c Decourcy b Dollery	142
Washbrook c Rodwell b Hole	112
Parkhouse c Rodwell b Morris	44
Evans c Morris b Dollery	6
Bedser not out	2
Extras	19
Total (for 7 wkts.)	382

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Noblet	19	3	49	0
Dollery	15	0	53	2
Cowley	17	0	87	2
Hole	14	0	73	2
Shelton	5	0	50	0
Laver	6	0	31	0
Morris	2.6	0	20	1

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Tourists Make A Promising Start In The 4th Test

INDIAN BATSMEN FAIL ON SECOND DAY

Merchant Rings On Quick Bowling Changes In Vain

INDIAN XI (First Innings) 361
COMMONWEALTH (First Innings for 1 wkt.) 112

MADRAS, January 20, (PTI).

AFTER bundling out the remaining six Indian XI wickets for 104 runs, in spite of a gallant effort by Mankad who scored exactly half that amount, the Commonwealth Tourists, replying to the Indian total of 361 runs, scored 112 for the loss of one wicket at "stumps" today, the second day of the "test" here.

The Indians were in a very satisfactory position in the morning when they had 257 on board for the loss of only four wickets. But the remaining batsmen failed miserably against the Commonwealth attack which was practically limited to the three pace bowlers, Worrell, Ridgway and Shackleton, as left arm spinner Tribe was not impressive today.

The Indians resumed on a disastrous note losing both the overnight batsmen, Phadkar and Kishenchand for the addition of only seven runs. Mankad's courageous innings of 52 runs, while 68 runs were added to the total, redeemed their position somewhat. But the last three wickets could add only 29 runs. Worrell, whose determined bowling was one of the highlights of the days play, was chiefly instrumental for the Indian's failure. He dismissed Mankad and went on to bag the wickets of Nayudu and Joshi in 3.3 overs at the cost of 7 runs.

The Indian scoring rate was again poor. In spite of the aggressive century of Umrigar yesterday, and the fast scoring of Mankad today, they had taken 450 minutes to compile 361 runs.

The Commonwealth, faced with a none too formidable total, commenced their reply in confident fashion. The Indian skipper, Merchant, was at his wits end to keep them from settling down to stroke play, and bowling changes came fast and furious.

A couple of his changes, however, caused surprise. After Mankad had dismissed Gimblett for 20 at 52, the off-break bowler Chowdhury was attacking with rare hostility. Emmett, the next man in, was uneasy against him and should have been secretly delighted, when Merchant took him off in favour of Umrigar.

Later, Alva made Ikin edge one dangerously through the slips only to find himself replaced by Nayudu for the very next over.

Ikin and Emmett, however, had to play very cautiously against the varied Indian attack but, though mainly on the defensive, they always looked for runs and had added 60 runs in 75 minutes at close of play.

VINOO MANKAD ... tried to stem the rot and put up a gallant fight.

SCORE BOARD

INDIAN XI (First Innings)

V. M. Merchant lbw Tribe	21
S. Mushtaq Ali b Ridgway	0
P. R. Umrigar b Shackleton	110
V. S. Hazare b Shackleton	80
D. G. Phadkar c Tribe b Ridgway	12
G. Kishenchand c Stephenson b Shackleton	24
B. C. Alva c Ikin b Tribe	26
Vinoo Mankad c Stephenson b Worrell	52
C. S. Nayudu b Worrell	10
P. G. Joshi lbw Worrell	1
N. Choudhury not out	6
Extras	19
Total	361

Fall of wickets: 1/5, 2/47, 3/220, 4/223, 5/264, 6/264/7/332, 8/343, 9/355.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Ridgway	29	5	78	2
Shackleton	38	11	79	3
Tribe	34	5	102	2
Worrell	22	8	50	3
Dooland	9	4	32	0

COMMONWEALTH (First Innings)

Gimblett lbw Mankad	20
Ikin not out	55
Emmett not out	28
Extras	9
Total (for one wicket)	112

Fall of wickets: 1/52.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Phadkar	7	1	21	0
Hazare	3	1	13	0
Alva	4	0	13	0
Choudhury	9	3	14	0
Mankad	12	3	25	1
Umrigar	2	0	7	0
C. S. Nayudu	3	0	10	0

WOMEN'S HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two matches were played this evening in the Women's Hockey League at the Oval this evening. Bombay City accounted for Panchgani Pansies by two goals to nil and Lusitanian's 'B' and Blue Wizards were concerned in a goalless draw.

Miss "Cuckoo" Peters and Miss June Thornber scored for the City. One goal in each half respectively.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage

3 p.m. V J T I vs. Lusitanians 'B', (First Division).

4 p.m. GIP 'A' vs Times 'A'.

5 p.m. Lusitanians 'A' vs City 'A' (Senior Division).

ATHLETICS

Brabourne Stadium

2 p.m. Junior Athletic Meet.

QUEENSLAND STILL IN THE LEAD

BRISBANE, Jan. 20 (PTI-Reuter):—An unfinished sixth wicket stand of 66 by Ken Meuleman (67 not out) and Neil Harvey (35 not out) helped Victoria to carry their score to 171 for five wickets in their Sheffield Shield match against Queensland today.

Overnight they had made 49 for three in reply to Queensland's first innings total of 191.

A heavy rainstorm stopped play before tea. The sun shone later but the ground was unfit for further play today.

Dull Hockey At Cooperage

TATAS HEADING FOR SECOND PLACE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tata Sports Club who early this season suffered some reverses are slowly showing their true colours in the Senior Division of the BPHA League. This evening they accounted for BB and CI Railway's senior string by two goals to nil at the Cooperage.

The Railway team seemed derailed. Two of their regular players were absent and the substitutes D'Lima and Rodrigues hardly made their presence felt Joginder, Rozario, and Jadhav worked tirelessy but in vain, Siddique was a marked man.

The winners had all to themselves. Braganza and Joe D'Mello were their shining lights, but their appearance in goal area was short lived when Jadhav or Agre attempted to clear them out. The defence was really stubborn and robust.

The exchanges ran more in favour of Tatas in both periods, but it was not until the third quarter of play that Tatas were able to open their account through L. Fernandes, who converted a pass from centre forward L. D'Souza.

Five minutes later, L. D'Souza completed his sides tally with a grand scoop from a pass from the right outer, L. Fernandes.

The teams were:

TATAS 'A':—L. Pinto, Diago, Carvalho, B. D'Costa, P. Ferrao, D. Raymond; L. Fernandes, J. D'Mello, L. D'Souza, A. Braganza, C. Miranda.

BB AND CI 'A': G. Mohamed; Jadhav Rodrigues, Agre, Dias, Coutinho, D'Lima, Rozario, Siddique, A. Fernandes, Jogunder.

In the exhibition game between Dockyard 'A' and a Bombay University XI two goals were shared, G. D'Souza scored for the 'Varsity and K. Le Febour for the Dockyard.

Still earlier in the evening, Indian Navy accounted for Goan Sports 'B' by three goals to nil in the First Division of the League.

SELECTION COMMITTEE FOR WOMEN'S HOCKEY

NAGPUR, Jan. 20 (PTI).

The executive committee of the All-India Women's Hockey Association at a meeting here today appointed a three-man selection committee to select the team to tour Britain and Holland from March.

The committee will consist of Messrs. F. J. Eustachius, President, Madhya Pradesh Hockey Association, Pankaj Gupta, Honorary Secretary Bengal Hockey Association (both members of the election committee of the Indian Hockey Federation) and Rex A Norris, ex-olympic player.

The selection committee is expected to meet here before the end of this month to select the team from among the names recommended by the affiliated association and give them a fortnight's training here.

The executive committee has appointed Mr. Rex A Norris as an official coach to the All-India Women's Hockey Team.

The question of holding the National Championship for women's hockey before the foreign tour has been dropped for want of time.

U. S. PAIR WIN DOUBLES FINAL

South West India Tennis Tourney

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 20 (PTI).

Following are the results of the South-West India Tennis Championships played this evening:—

DOUBLES (Finals): Kovalesky and Drofman beat Sumant Misra and Davidsson: 6/3, 6/1, 2/6, 3/6, 6/4.

MIXED DOUBLES: Miss F. Phillip and Naresh Kumar beat Miss Philip Pose and Vishnu Mohan: 6/4, 6/2. Miss Phillip and Naresh Kumar versus Miss George and Davidsson 6/3 3/6 (Match unfinished).

BOMBAY STATE JUNIOR ATHLETICS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Junior Athletic meet conducted for the first time by the Bombay State Amateur Athletic Association commenced his afternoon at the Brabourne Stadium with the finals of many field events being decided.

The response has been quiet good with over 140 competitors taking part and about 20 institutions.

The following were the results:—

FINALS BOYS EVENTS

RUNNING BROAD JUMP (under 15) A. Fernandes 1, R.V. Kunder 2 M. Saddique 3. Dist. 17 ft. 11 in

800 metres run (under 18) S. Utchil 1, R. Utchil 2, B. Pumenta 3. Time 2 min. 13 secs.

SHOT PUTT: (boys under 18): A. Cheema 1, A. Pereira 2, D. Arbuthnott 3. Distance: 36 ft. 3-1/2 in.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP (boys under 12): M. G. Kothlikar 1, Hamidula Khan 2, Edward D'Costa 3. Dist. 14 ft. 3/4 in.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP (boys under 18): D. J. Chothia 1, P. Choudhari 2, L. Dey 3. dist. 19 ft 3 in

THROWING THE DISCUS (under 18): A. Cheema 1, R. Plunkett 2, C. Le Febour 3. Dist. 101 ft. 6-1/2 in

FINALS GIRLS EVENTS

SHOT PUTT (under 18): R. Thornber 1, M. Paes 2, M. Simoes 3. Dist. 24 ft. 11 in.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP (under 12): C Gujar 1, J. Mc Nale 2, S. Dey 3. Dist. 11 ft. 11 in.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP (under 18): M Simoes 1, C. Lewis 2, S. Bhaindarkar 3. Dist. 14 ft. 1/4 in.

JAVELIN THROW (under 18): Mary Simoes 1, B.R. Irani 2, S. Patell 3. Dist. 58 ft. 3 in.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP (under 15): N. Kulkarni 1, H. Tristam 2, J. Smith 3. Dist. 4 ft. 1/4 in.

HEATS BOYS EVENTS

110 METRES HURDLES (under 18): Ffrst heat: A. Arbuthnott 1, L. S. Fernandes 2, R. Patton 3. Time: 17.4 seconds.

Second heat: C. Thakore 1, D. Goff 2, C. Lobo 3. Time: 16.9 seconds.

50 METRES RUN (under 12): First heat: J. Silveira 1, B. Simons 2, A. M. Abobaker 3. Time: 7.9 seconds.

Second heat: Hamizulla Khan 1, M. Anwar 2, M. G. Kotlekar 3. Time: 7.3 seconds.

100 METRES RUN (under 18): First heat: W. Nazareth 1, D. Ferrao 2. Time: 11.7 seconds.

Second heat: D. J. Chothia 1, C. Lobo 2. Time: 11.6 seconds.

Third heat: R. P. Tobin 1, I. Lopes 2. Time: 11.7 seconds.

100 METRES RUN (under 15): First heat: N. Peters 1, A. K. Das 2. Time: 13.1 seconds.

Second heat: M. Siddique 1, G. Fernandes 2. Time: 13.0 seconds.

Third heat: S. Das Gupta 1, R. Lee 2. Time: 13.1 seconds.

200 METRES RUN (under 18): First heat: D. Ferrao 1, W. Nazareth 2. Time: 25.8 seconds.

Second heat: C. Lobo 1, K. LeFebour 2. Time: 25.7 seconds.

Third heat: D. J. Chothia 1, R. P. Tobin 2. Time: 25.6 seconds.

200 METRES RUN (under 15): First heat: A. Fernandes 1, A. K. Das 2. Time: 28.9 seconds.

Second heat: N. Peters 1, K. Kotiat 2. Time: 28.6 seconds.

Third heat: R. V. Kender 1, S. Das Gupta 2. Time: 28.6 seconds.

400 METRES RUN (under 18): First heat: M. Braganza 1, J. D'Costa 2, D. K. Saheb 3. Time: 58.8 seconds

Second heat: K. Suvarna 1, O. Dieton 2, A. Silveira 3. Time: 57.2 seconds.

HEATS OF GIRLS EVENTS

50 METRES RUN (under 15): First heat: B. Fernandes 1, P. Fernandes 2, D. Tarapore 3. Time: 7.9 seconds.

Second heat: S. Pathare 1, N. Divekar 2, H. Tristam 3. Time: 7.4 seconds.

100 METRES RUN (under 18): First heat: M. Black 1, C. Lewis 2, J. Tellis 3. Time: 13.8 seconds.

Second heat: S. Bhaindarkar 1, S. D'Souza 2, D. Tarapore 3. Time: 14.2 seconds.

100 METRES RUN (under 15): First heat: B. Fernandes 1, D. Tarapore 2, P. Fernandes 3. Time: 13.7 seconds.

Second heat: S. Pathare 1, M. L. Rao 2, N. Divekar 3. Time: 14.4 seconds.

200 METRES RUN (under 18): First heat: C. Lewis 1, T. Augusto 2, S. Satpute 3. Time: 31.2 seconds.

Second heat: M. Black 1, J. Tellis 2, S. Bhaindarkar 3. Time: 31.4 seconds.

NEHRU TALKS TO PRESS

Before his departure from London, Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, addressed representatives of the International Press at India House, London. Photo shows Pandit Nehru emphasising a point during his talk at India House.

Workers Surrender Cards

Novel Protest Against Ration Cut

ABU, January 20, (H.S.).

TO demonstrate their strong resentment against the 25% cut imposed in Rationing by the Government the workers of the Abu Railway Workshop have surrendered their ration cards to the rationing authorities, it is learnt.

It would be better to face utter starvation and death, the workers feel, than to tolerate the miseries of semi-starvation and underfeeding. They are, however, not going on a strike to assert their demands.

MAN-MADE FOOD CRISIS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

Prof. D. R. Gadgil, Director of the Gokhale School of Politics and Economics, Poona, today indicated the Government of India for creating what he called the man-made food crisis by following a policy of "sheer callousness and utter unawareness to the realities of the situation by declaring a self-sufficiency programme for food rather prematurely".

Prof. Gadgil, who was speaking under the auspices of the Delhi School of Economics stated, that instead of building up a food reserve to meet any emergency the Government of India by simply following the dictates of sentiment, was adopting a topsy-turvey policy by cutting down imports without any rational analysis of the situation.

He said that on an impartial and clear analysis of the figures published by the Government of India from time to time, with regard to their actual requirements to meet the needs of the deficit provinces, India required about 35 to 40 lakh tons more of foodgrains than what was claimed to be met internally by the procuremen tpolicy of the state governments.

The total savings from the so-called surplus provinces, he maintained, would not meet more than one-tenth

(Continued On Page 14)

COMPULSORY PROVIDENT FUND FOR WORKERS

PATNA Jan. 20 (PTI).

The two-day session of the Labour Ministers' Conference, held under the chairmanship of Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, which conclude here this afternoon, is reported to have unanimously agreed on the need for legislation for institution of compulsory provident funds for industrial workers in India.

WORKS COMMITTEES

Discussions also centered round the working of Works Committees it was generally recognised that the works committees set up so far had been on the whole successful in promoting, securing and preserving amicable labour management relationship.

There were at present 313 Works Committees in the Central sphere undertakings, and 574 in the States of Bombay, Bihar, Madras and Punjab. In other States also such committees were being constituted.

U. P. By-Election

LUCKNOW Jan 20 (PTI): Mr Mohammed Shuaid (People's Congress) has been declared elected in the by-election to the U. P. Legislative Assembly from Rai Bareilly District Muslim Constituency defeating his rival, Mr. Zakir Khan (Congress) by 221 votes

Mr. Mohammed Shuaid polled 2,250 votes while Mr. Zakir Khan secured 2,029 votes.

AVALANCHES KILL NINE

Swiss Mortars Battle Snow Slides

GENEVA (Switzerland), Jan. 20 (PTI-Reuter).

Swiss mountain patrols were shooting down avalanches with mortar fire today trying to stop further snow slides which have killed at least nine, and buried an unknown number of others in the last 24 hours.

So far no bodies have been recovered.

Mountain snow isolated tourists at many well-known winter sports resorts in Switzerland and Austria including Davos St. Morejp and Zermatt Arosa Murren Wengen and the Paznaun Valley.

BURIED ALIVE

Across the Austrian border in the Tyrol an 18-year-old student skiing on the Hellengebrige near Linz was buried alive. Seven of 15 men trying to rescue him were engulfed by another avalanche but were dug out unhurt.

The snowstorm in Austria caused an electric power station to burn to the ground.

The worst snow storm in thirty years were still raging in most of the Alps today.

Nearby at the village of Zermatt, rescue parties were looking for two women buried by an avalanche while tending cattle in a mountain hut near the village.

Several houses and a power station were swept away at Disentis, east of the Oberalp Pass in Southern Switzerland. Falls blocked the St. Gothard railway line tunnel into Italy.

THE LINE LAY UNDER THIRTY AND FORTY FEET OF SNOW IN SOME AREAS.

In Austria new falls today turned a railway engine and blocked all traffic on the Innsbruce-Seefeld line.

A big avalanche crashed down on the town of Andermatt the afternoon and smashed two houses, burying nine people including four children.

A second avalanche stopped just short of the military hospital, which had evacuated all its patients.

Life Sentence For 18 For Murder

KANPUR, January 20: Eighteen persons were today sentenced to transportation for life by the Additional Sessions Judge for the murder of an employee of a Zamindar of village Ehiwani in Kanpur district.

According to the prosecution, the accused some of whom were tenants of he Zamindar of he village and had obtained 'Zamindari' rights fatally assaulted Matadin, the Zamindar's employee, when he was returning from the fields of his master on June 25 last.

Buddhist Relics For Burma

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20 (UPI): At a colourful ceremony at the Government House today H. E. Governor, Dr. K. N. Katju, handed over the relics of the Buddhist arhans, Sri Sariputta and Maha Mogalana to Hon'ble U. Win, Burmese Minister and leader of the delegation which specially came down here to receive the relics.

These relics will be flown to Rangoon tomorrow for enshrinement in the New Bodhi Ong Pagoda there, built at a cost of about three lakhs of rupees.

No Coalition In Britain

BERLIN Jan. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Ernest Davies, British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, questioned on the rumours of a British coalition at a press conference said here last night "this has not been and is not being considered". Mr. Davies is on a ten-day tour of West Germany and West Berlin.

Do Not Close Down Madh Camp

BOMBAY, January 20.

An appeal to the Government of Bombay to stay their orders for closing down the Madh Island camp for refugees has been made by Mr. Nanik G. Motwane, Secretary of the Sindh Hindu Seva Samiti (the servants of Sindh Society) in a press statement. He has urged the Government to make "close inquiries" into the conditions in the island, before giving effect to the orders.

DOOR TO NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA STILL OPEN

NO 'DUNKIRK' IN KOREA

MacArthur On Red China's 'Pearl Harbour'

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Gen. MacArthur told correspondents in Korea today that United Nations forces would stay in Korea "just as long as the statesmen of the United Nations decide we shall do so."

Gen. MacArthur flew to Korea today from his Tokyo headquarters to visit the Commander of the United States Eighth Army General Matthew Ridgway.

Gen. MacArthur described Chinese intervention in the Korea war as "a foul and stealthy stroke" and added: "This attack was far more infamous than was the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbour."

The United Nations Commander-in-Chief said: "There has been a lot of loose talk about the Chinese driving us into the sea."

"No one is going to drive us into the sea."

WORSE THAN PEARL HARBOUR

Gen. MacArthur told correspondents: "This sneak attack by Chinese was surreptitiously launched in defiance of all international recognised obligations of a war declaration before initiating belligerency."

"Under the limitations of the geographic situation, the Command had no means of preventing or even obstructing such a sudden onslaught both in its advance to the north and subsequent withdrawal by stages south."

"By its timely action in exposing to frontal attack Chinese political decisions and military preparations in the forward battle area, the army was saved from severe loss or possible destruction and stands resolute and undefeated.

"It awaits that further political decision, which can only come from the chancelleries of the world now faced with this entirely new and unanticipated problem.

Gen. MacArthur returned to Japan from his visit later in the day.

Truman Indicts Stalin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman made a strong personal attack on Premier Stalin here last night, linking him with "all dictators who sought the enslavement of the common people".

Mr. Truman predicted that the free world would win the struggle against "the materialistic forces" arrayed against it.

Mr. Truman declared: "there isn't any difference between Hitler, Mussolini, Charles the First of England, Louis the Fourteenth of France and other dictators and the Russian leader. They are all just alike."

"There is no difference between dictators if you study your history "he continued. "There hasn't been any difference in any police state that ever existed in the history of the world."

They are all alike, they are all for the enslavement of the individual and the benefit of the state.

"We believe that the state exists for the benefit of the people and that is what we are fighting for", the President added.

Pavlov Meets Nehru

PARIS, Jan. 20.

Premier Nehru's talks with French leaders here were, it was authoritatively learned, entirely taken up with the situation in Korea and its repercussions on world peace.

Indo-China and the French possessions in India were not discussed, a spokesman for Mr. Nehru said.

After last night's talk M. Pleven and M. Schuman attended a diplomatic reception at the Indian Ambassador's residence.

The Soviet Amaassador M. Alexander Pavlov arrived after the French statesmen had left and talked for some time with the Indian Prime Minister.

Pursue Peace, Urges Nehru

PEKING-U. N. GAP CAN BE BRIDGED

PARIS, Jan. (PTI-Reuter).

THE Prime Minister of India Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru said here today "the way to a negotiated settlement in regard to Korea and Formosa is open and there is no reason why we should not take advantage of it".

"I know that the parties concerned desire peace and a settlement by negotiation. Every effort should, therefore, be made to bring about such a negotiation", he said in an exclusive interview with PTI-Reuter just before leaving Paris for New Delhi after a three-day visit.

"Any step that comes in the way of negotiation must be avoided" Mr. Nehru said.

"Every country and every responsible individual must at this critical juncture act with restraint. "The risks and dangers are great and the consequences of hasty action are terrible to contemplate."

In the course of his statement Mr. Nehru said: "I have had the privilege of seeing the President of the French Republic and of discussing the critical situation with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of France.

"I am convinced that the French Government earnestly desire peace both in the Far East and in the world and will do everything in their power to further it."

For my part I feel that the way to a negotiated settlement in regard to Korea and Formosa is open and there is no reason why we should not take advantage of it.

I know that the parties concerned desire peace and a settlement by negotiation. Every effort should, therefore, be made to bring about such negotiation.

"MUCH DIFFERENT"

In reply to questions Mr. Nehru said: "I am quite clear in my mind that there is a desire for negotiation and settlement on China's side.

"It is true that the tone of their reply is not helpful nevertheless, if you examine the reply is not helpful nevertheless, if you examine the tone with previous replies, it is much different.

"Apart from the tone, if you examine the content, carefully, the gap between what was proposed by the Political Committee of the United Nations and the Chinese Government is not very great.

"This should be considered as suggestion for further discussion and elucidation. Because all this I feel we must pursue the line of negotiation and we cannot do so helpfully if at the same time start condemning China. "The two don't go together.

"Our Ambassador is in continuous touch with the Chinese Government and is seeking some clarification".

NEHRU TAKES OFF

PARIS, Jan. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Nehru left Orly airport for New Delhi today on board an Air India "Constellation" aircraft diverted from London.

India's Prime Minister was accompanied by Mr. Girja Shankar Bajpai, Secretary-General of the Indian External Affairs Ministry.

Mr. Nehru though he did not get to bed until 4 a.m looked fit. He chatted with the Indian Ambassador Sardar Malik, French officials and other well-wishers who came to see him off.

Among those present at the airport were Dr. Radhakrishnan, Indian Ambassador to Moscow, Mr. Menon, Indian High Commissioner in London, Mr. Desai, Indian Minister in Switzerland, Mr. R. K. Nehru, Minister in Sweden.

A special reception room had been set aside at the airport decorated with flowers.

Before taking off, Mr. Nehru, in reply to a reporters question said: "There is still plenty of room for negotiation.

"I found much in common with the French. We agreed we must do everything in our power to avoid war. We agreed that everything should be done for the preservation of peace and no hasty action taken which might endanger peace.

"I came at a very critical time and I think my visit has done good" and with a smile added: "At least for me"

U. N. FORCES AGAIN QUIT WONJU

More Red Activity On Korean Front

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (PTI-Reuter): United Nations forces today withdrew from the razed town of Wonju for the second time in two weeks.

Street-fighting had flared up in the rubble-strewn streets of the battered communications centre as Communists closed in from three sides.

Communist dead in the battle were estimated at 200.

Fighting broke out yesterday near Yangyang, about 40 miles south west of Wonju continued today.

REDS' ACTIVITY

A United States Eighth Army Communique today reported an increase in Communist activity and contacts throughout the past 24 hours in the Yongwol-Chechon-Tangyang triangle on the central front.

On the western front Communist contact increased in the Kumyangjangni between Osan and Suwon. Elements, believed to be Chinese Communists, were "generally establishing themselves astride the Han river corridor north of Yoju.

SOVIET JETS

For the second time today Soviet jets "jumped" American jets but streaked off before the challenge was answered.

Five "MIGs" made a diving pass at two 'Thunderjets' in north-west Korea and kept on going.

An air force communique said earlier today that twelve "MIGs" swooped down on four 'Shooting Starts' over Sinuiju, on the Yalu river, without firing a shot.

MOSCOW'S CHARGE

LONDON, Jan. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Moscow radio today quoted a North Korean news agency report that American and South Korean troops "murdered over 28,000 Koreans" during their three months' occupation of Seoul, former South Korean capital.

It said the report was based on "incomplete data obtained by the Korean People's Government".

VISITORS TO NEHRU

PARIS, Jan. 19 (PTI-Reuter): M. Rene Pleven, the French Prime Minister, and Foreign Minister M. Robert Schuman called on Mr. Nehru today at the residence of the Indian Ambassador to France, Sardar Malik.

RHEE IN WAKE OF CHIANG

LONDON, Jan. 20 (UPI): The Government of President Rhee of South Korea, part of which is now temporarily established at the port of Pusan, is considering further evacuation to the island of Cheju it is reported.

This would present a problem strikingly similar to that furnished by the Chinese Nationalists on Formosa. Cheju, though belonging to Korea, lies well out in the East China Sea and would be difficult to invade from the Korean mainland.

Not Easy To Brand China As Aggressor

ROME, Jan. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister of India, stopping in Rome for an hour on his way back to India, repeated his opinion that the Chinese Communist Government desires a settlement by negotiation of the Korean war.

Asked if he though another world war was inevitable, Mr. Nehru replied "No. There is still a fair chance of negotiated settlement".

Asked by correspondents if he did not regard China as an aggressor, Mr. Nehru replied: "It is not as simple as that. There has been aggression in Korea, but the Chinese Government took no action at all until the 38th parallel had been crossed. They told us very frankly that they would consider this a threat to their security in Manchuria.

"Remember that all invasions of China have taken place through Korea and the Chinese were concerned for their big industries in the north".

INDIAN STUDENTS MEET HIM

Mr. Nehru was greeted at Rome airport by 53 Indian Catholic priests and students, who are attending religious colleges here. Bunches of flowers were presented him by various Italian Left-wing groupings, including the pro-Communist newspapers.

Sardar S. Bajpai, Indian Charge d'Affaires in Rome, had tea with Mr. Nehru and his brother, Mr. Girja Shanker Bajpai, in the airport waiting room.

The Prime Minister's plane left Rome at 18-30 Italian time the next stage of its journey to India.

NOT GOING TO LAKE SUCCESS

Tibetan Foreign Minister's Decision

KALIMPONG, Jan. 20 (PTI): Dzasa Surkhang, Tibetan Foreign Secretary and leader of the proposed Tibetan delegation to Lake Success, told the PTI here today that he was not going to the United Nations "for the present."

Surkhang returned here last night after attending a high-level conference of Tibetan Ministers and officials at Yatung.

Sapru Academy Inaugurated

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20 (PTI): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister of India, pleaded here today for the preservation of the cultural heritage of India representing the "fusion of different cultural trends of different periods into one composite cultural fabric."

Inaugurating the Sapru Academy, Maulana Azad said that Indian culture should not be interpreted as consisting of two or three different cultures opposed to or different from each other in form or content.

Other speakers included the Home Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Nawab of Pataudi, and the Iranian Ambassador to India.

Sugar Strikers Fired Upon

LUCKNOW, Jan. 20: Two persons were injured following firing by the State police on sugar mill strikers at Hardoi this afternoon, according to information received at the headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh Government tonight.

A spokesman of the U. P. Government said that the firing had to be resorted to as the strikers began throwing stones at the police. Eight policemen were injured as a result of such stone-throwing, he added.

T.B. Experts In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20 (UPI): Eighteen foreign tuberculosis experts have arrived in New Delhi for setting up T. B. demonstration and training centres in India and Pakistan by the World Health Organisation and UNICEF. They are Dr. L H Hoefnagles (Holland), Dr. (Mrs). Neumuller (Sweden), G. Hertzebrg (Norway), Miss Anna Marrie (Gerhardesen Norway), Dr. Arne Nelson (Sweden), Mr. K W Moschis (Finland), Miss M. Hudson (Canada), and Dr. E. Nassau (Australia). Another arrival is Dr. W. H. Tytler (Canada), who is an expert in T. B. laboratories.

Dr. L H Hoefnagles and Dr. (Mrs.) H. Neumuller will be drafted later on to Karachi for setting up tuberculosis projects in Pakistan.

INVITATION: Mr. Brijlal Biyani M.P., has been invited by the Congress President, Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon, to attend the meeting of the Working Committee in New Delhi from January 25.

Thakkar Bapa, three hours before death

—PHOTO BY KANU GANDHI

Tributes To Thakkar Bapa

Architect Of New Life For Harijans

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20, (UPI).

"DYING at 82, Thakkar Bapa has shown us all how to live. Hard work, blunt straight-forwardness, selflessness of the severest type, childlike gentleness of heart, a sense of humour, absence of any kind of arrogance or conceit, these made Thakkar Bapa a splendid national worker whom every one respected. He is one of the principal architects of the new life of the ex-outcastes of India. There is no one left who can be said to be anywhere near to what he was, a working saint," says India's Home Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, condoling the death of Shri Thakkar Bapa.

INSTITUTION OF HARIJAN WELFARE

PATNA, Jan. 20, (UPI)— Shri Prithvi Singh Azad, Minister for Labour, Punjab, said "In Thakkar Bapa's sad death, they have lost an institution of Harijan welfare.

TRIBUNE OF THE UNDERDOG

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 20, (UPI):— Mr. Justice Sankar Saran, president of the Harijan Ashram, Allahabad observed "his life was one long sermon on self-sacrifice and unremitting labour for the derelict and the underdog. The lower he was in the eyes of the society, the greater was Thakkar Bapa's love for him.

ONE OF THE GREATEST SOCIAL SERVANTS

Kher's Tribute To Late Mr. A. V. Thakkar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Chief Minister of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher in a tribute to the late Mr. A. V Thakkar says: "One of the greatest of the social servants of our time has passed away at the ripe old age of 82 after having spent every ounce of his energy to the last moment of his life in service to the most depressed section of our population. He inspired and guided many activities on the sound lines laid down and tried by him. One such is the Adivasi Seva Mandal of Thana. His earnestness, humility and selflessness made him a saintly character. We must carry on his work—that will be the best tribute we can pay to his memory while mourning his loss."

POLICE SEARCH: Five godowns of a local hardware dealer were searched by the Kanpur police in connection, it is learnt, with some alleged unauthorised transactions in iron and steel.

"IRREPLACEABLE SON OF INDIA"

President's Tribute To Thakkar Bapa

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad has issued the following statement to the Press on hearing the news of the death of Shri Thakkar Bapa:

"India loses one more of her irreplaceable devoted sons and servants in the passing away of Thakkar Bapa. His was a life dedicated to the service of the poor and the suppressed whether they were found among labourers or among Harijans or Adimjatis who lose in him a real and genuine Bapa. Among his last public acts may be mentioned his effort to get the list of scheduled castes and tribes which he considered defective and incomplete corrected so that they may get their due share in the seats in the legislatures. His constructive work in getting educational and other facilities provided for them and preparing plans of uplift work for several of the States Governments bespeak not only his interest and anxiety but also the confidence that he inspired in all. To his co-workers his death is a severe blow. Till the last breath of his life he was working for the cause he held so dear and has left an example for others to follow and emulate."

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20 (PTI): His Highness the Aga Khan and Begum Aga Khan left for Rangoon by air this morning after three day's stay in Calcutta.

NOVEL PROTEST AGAINST RATION CUT

(Continued From Page 12)

of the actual requirements of deficit provinces. The rest of the nine-tenths had necessarily to be imported, irrespective of the lack of foreign exchange and regardless of sentimental considerations.

The Central Government, while encouraging imports of all kinds of luxury goods and finding foreign exchanges for importing marble for building laboratories, and Studebaker cars and cosmetics, had miserably failed to pay attention to the basic fact that food was the primary necessity of every one of the people, and as such, it had to be imported.

SHARE IT IN COMMON

The Prime Minister's recent announcement calling upon the people of India to undertake an equality of sacrifice was a commendable step, as also the announcement of a 25 per cent cut in cereal ration all over the country. He only wanted the Government to follow up that policy of uniformity with zeal and all earnestness.

The moral that could be drawn was Prof. Gadgil pointed out, that their whole social outlook should change to one of real equality of sacrifice in times of emergency, irrespective of the status of a person and also the need for a rational approach to the problem not carried away by sentiments or slogans.

Protest Against Cordons

CALCUTTA Jan. 20 (UPI)—The protest against the Government's food policy is continuing vigorously at Malda.

According to reports received here, several speakers in a public meeting at English bazar, threatened to launch a civil disobedience movement, unless the Government met the demands of the people.

District cordon orders promulgated by the Government to facilitate food procurement is one of the main disputed questions and the people are agitating for the abolition of all cordons.

Socialists Protest

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A conference held under the auspices of various city trade union organisations, co-operative societies, tenants' organisations today passed a resolution protesting against the 25 per cent reduction in the quantum of food rations introduced in the State of Bombay and the subsequent rise in the price of rationed articles.

While protesting against the cut in the quantum of rations, the conference was decidedly of opinion that the reduction in rations was the logical culmination of the failure of the Government on the production and procurement fronts.

The Conference then suggested various ways to increase food production in India and appealed to Government to reorient their economic policy, in order to achieve this effort on the part of the common people.

Mr. M. V. Donde, the Socialist leader, who presided over the conference said that the 25 per cent cut in the food rations effected in the State of Bombay was not only a cruel blow to the people but was a proof of the Government's failure in tackling the food problem. Making full allowance for the difficulties resulting from the natural calamities as well as international situation, he said, Government's present food policy had been a total failure.

Stop Press

MUNSHI AT PATNA

PATNA, Jan. 20: Mr. K. M. Munshi, India's Food Minister, who arrived here from Delhi this morning, held discussions regarding the food situation in Bihar with the states food minister, Mr. Anugrah Narain Sinha.

Mr. Munshi will be leaving for Arrah tomorrow morning to attend the annual session of the Bihar Provincial Hindi Sahitya Sammelan.

U.S. MOVE AGAINST CHINA

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 20 (PTI-Reuter): The United States put a formal resolution to the United Nations today branding Communist China as an aggressor in Korea.

Soviet Out For Peace

NOVIKOV CHARGES AMERICA WITH AGGRESSION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. V. K. Novikov, Russian Ambassador to India, today charged the United States of America with unleasing forces of war.

The Ambassador told pressmen this evening that though the Soviet Union was concentrating on world peace, other countries of the world, particularly the United States of America, were attempting to unleash a new world war.

Reading a prepared speech at a press conference arranged by the Indo-Soviet Cine Art Festival Committee to meet the Russian Film Director I. V. Pudovkin and Cine Actor N. Cherkesov at the Cricket Club of India, Mr. Novikov said that the basis of the foreign policy of Russia "lies in the fact that the Soviet Union consistently carries on the policy of world peace."

He said that the proposals made by the Soviet Union in the General Assembly of the United Nations in the direction of promoting and strengthening world peace were "again and again rejected by countries interested in unleasing a world war, the leading part in which is played by the United States."

WAR RECOVERY

While encouraging and fostering world peace, Russia was pre-occupied with peaceful creative work. Six years after war, the Soviet Union was able "to heals the wounds of the world war" and completely restore industry and agriculture. There was a gross output of 70 per cent more than the pre-war level of 1940. The gross harvest of cereals in 1950 reached a height of 127 millions tons—five millions tons more than in 1940.

The industrial, irrigational and technical progress, the Ambassador said, went hand in hand with the rise in the standards of living of the working people of the country. Currency reforms introduced in the country for the third time in succession in 1950 had reduced retail prices. In 1949 the average earnings of workers were 24 per cent higher than during pre-war. The income of the peasants correspondingly increased by 32 per cent.

ARMAMENT RACE

But in other countries aiming at a new world war, the position was different, he said. The recent budget of the United States had revealed that 69 per cent of it was allotted for military preparations, thereby seeking recourse to new taxations "which inevitably will sharply lower the living standards of the American people."

In England, he said the British Government had announced that they would carry through the three year programme of re-armament for which they would necessarily have to spend huge sums. The inevitable new taxes were bound to lower the living standards of British people, he said.

"Thus can be easily seen who is interested in peace and who in war" Mr. Novikov added.

SOVIET FILMS

Mr. V. I. Pudovkin, famed film director said that the two characteristics of Russian film industry was that the Soviet artists were closely united with the common people and that film industry worked on a systematic basis. The industry believed in promoting pictures which were liked by the common people—based on their lives, and produced without any change.

He said that there was no kind of censorship imposed on the industry. "In Soviet Union, everybody is a censor." The film passes through stages of censorship, from the scenerio to the finished film. When finally after the Ministry of Cinematography gives its opinion, it goes to the people "who are the real censors." This last stage was the most exacting, he said. He cited the instance of a picture called "Great Life" based on the life of the coal-miners. The Ministry of Cinematography approved it, but the coal miners did not. The film had to be withdrawn, though the Ministry had approved it. Mr. Pudovkin completed it a short while ago, after spending three months with the coalminers.

Mr. Cherkesov, the famed actor, said that an artist enjoyed a very honoured position in Russia. "They are considered as the engineers of the human soul" he said.

The Russian people, he said, demanded historical pictures.

Maniben Patel Declines

CONGRESS CABINET MEMBERSHIP

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 20 (H.S.): Miss. Maniben Patel, the daughter of Sardar Patel who was said to have been requested by Rajarshi Tandon to be a member of the Congress Working Committee in place of her father, it is understood from reliable sources here, has declined to enter the Working Committee.

The next choice, it is suggestd in the local Congress circles, will either be for Shri. K. M. Munshi or Shri. Harekrishna Mehtab, who will be filling in the vacancy caused by Sardar's death.

B.P.C.C's Condolence For Thakkar Bapa

To express sorrow at the death of Shri Amritlal V. Thakkar, popularly known as 'Thakkar Bapa,' a public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held at the People's Hall, at 6-30 p.m. Shri Vaikunthlal V. Mehta, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, Smt. Lilavati Munshi, Shri N. S. Kajrolkar and others will speak.

Meeting To Mourn Death Of Thakkar Bapa

BOMBAY, Saturday: The General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Depressed Classes' League announces that a public meeting will be held on Sunday, January 21, at 4 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay to mourn the death of Shri Thakkar Bapa. The meeting, which is called by the League, will be presided over by Mr. G. D Tapase.

Kasturba Trust Office

INDORE, Jan. 20 (PTI): The head office of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust remained closed here today as a mark of respect to the late Mr. A. V. Thakkar.

Mr. Thakkar, was elected Chairman of the Trust last week. He had been its General Secretary since its inception in 1944.

Bengal Cotton For U. K.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20 (UPI): The quota of 20,000 bales of Bengal Cotton for the U.K. will be allotted to those shippers who make contracts with the U.K. raw cotton commission who are the sole buyers for the U.K., and licences given for these shipments will be in addition to any licence that a shipper may be given for export to other countries. In terms of the press note of January 19, 1951, says a press note of the Commerce Ministry. This quota for the U.K., it will be recalled, was announced on January 19.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK Jan. 20

Previous closing	44.20
Today's opening	44.19
Difference	—01
Today's closing	44.35
Difference	+15

Grand Treble For Ahmed Khan

Doubles For Fakruddin And Trainer Lahori

MADRAS, Jan. 20 (PTI): Following are the results of Madras Races January Meeting, Fifth Day held today:—

THE TAMBARAM PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

WARRIOR PRINCESS 8-3 Fakruddin 1
BLUE FLAME 8-5 Raut 2
RUBAYAT 8-13 B. McQuade 3
GINGER GIRL 9-4 Buckle 4

Not run: Tribhuvan.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 30.

THE PRAYAG PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

THUNDER 7-6 Ahmed Khan 1
FLOTILLA 8-7 Fakruddin 2
ELLAMENCO 9-4 F. K. Black 3
RAJ DOOT 7-13 Raut 4

Not run: Sonata.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 18 and Rs. 12.

THE SIVAGANGA CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs

SABAH AL KHAIR 8-10 Ahmed Khan 1
NOTICE 7-5 Buckle 2
PRIDE D'ANTIBES 9-3 B McQuade 3
DEV DOOT 9-5 F. K. Black 4

Not run: Hooded Terror.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 24 and Rs. 20.

THE TAMBARAM PLATE. Division 1.—Distance 6 furlongs.

PRETTY FAST 7-10 Ahmed Khan 1
FAIR GOLD 7-4 Henderson 2
RAJ LUXMI 7-10 Simmons 3
FLYING JESTER 9-4 Shankar ... 4

Not run: Widad.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 24 and Rs. 24.

THE TRADES CUP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

MIGHTY ATOM 8-1 Fakruddin .. 1
KUBAIRA 7-9 Natoo Singh 7-9 .. 2
DARK SON 8-10 B. McQuade 3
DOLLY 9-4 Raut 4

Not run: Windsor Knight.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 72. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 60 and Rs. 14.

THE MALABAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

DOMINIC'S GIRL 7-13 Shankar .. 1
JAI MALHAR 8-1 Buckle 2
MOTKIN 7-13 Henderson 3
ZEDAI 8-10 Ahmed Khan 4

Not run: Royal Run and Aj Kajora.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 58. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 16 and Rs. 24.

THE COCANADA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

MY CHANCE 9-2 Mohamed Yusuf 1
GAY ABBESS 9-4 F. K. Black 2
RASILI 8-1 Shankar 3
BELLE SYME 9-4 Simmons 4

Tote paid: Win Rs. 176. Places Rs. 34, Rs. 18 and Rs. 18.

Daily double tote paid Rs. 462 on 36 tickets.

Daily treble paid Rs. 2,071 on 18 tickets.

Davar's College Sports Events

The Golden Jubilee Athletic Sports of Davar's College of Commerce will be held at the Wilson College Gymkhana Ground, Bombay from 2-30 to 6-30 P.M. on Friday the 26th January 1951 when all past and present students, friends and family members are cordially invited to witness the Sports. The Cumbatta Championship and Nasikwalla Championship Challenge Cups and Mrs. Sodawaterwalla and Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy Challenge Cups as well as Late Mr. Dinshaw Panthakey and Sheth Pranjal Devkaran Nanjee Challenge Cups will be put up for competition as in past years. There is one open event, 440 Yards Flat Running Race, open to bonafide students of all Colleges.

BENGAL OLYMPIC GAMES

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20 (PTI)

The twenty-seventh annual meet of the Bengal Olympic Association concluded here today at the National Cricket Club Ground.

The 20th Division Headquarter won the team championship having scored 63 points, East Bengal Club and Calcutta Rangers Club coming next in order with 32 and 29 points respectively.

A. C. C. ATHLETIC SPORTS ON 3RD FEBRUARY

BOMBAY, Friday.

The eighth annual athletic sports of the A.C.C. Sports Club will be held at the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday, 3rd February at 2 p.m.

ONE MORE CHANCE FOR RED CHINA

Group Of Arab & Asian Nations' Final Bid

LAKE SUCCESS, January 20, PTI-Reuter):

A GROUP of Arab and Asian Nations met yesterday, a few hours before the Political Committee meeting to consider next steps in Korea, in an effort to find some eleventh hour formula through which Peking could be given one more chance to reach a peaceful settlement.

While the required support in the Committee for a straightforward condemnation of the Chinese Peoples Republic was thought certain, less unanimity was expected on the problem of what sanctions should be taken against Peking.

The United States Delegation, in the resolution which is now being made ready, will ask the United Nations to support the principle that "collective measures" should be taken against any aggressor.

The members of the Collective Measures Committee are: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Egypt, France, Mexico, Philippines, Turkey, Britain, the United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

JODHPUR MINISTERS CASES WITHDRAWN

JAIPUR, Jan. 20 (PTI): The cases pending against Mr. Jainarain Vyas, Mr. Mathuradas Mathur and Mr. Dwarkadas Purohit, in the special court of Mr. Padamdat Pande at Jodhpur were withdrawn yesterday, according to information received here.

WEST GERMAN REARMAMENT

Soviet Reply To Britain And France

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (PTI-Reuter):—Soviet Foreign Minister M. Andrei Vyshinsky handed to British and French envoys here today Soviet replies to the Western Powers' notes on West German rearmament.

The British Minister, Mr. John Nicholls, and the French Ambassador M. Yves Chateigneau were called to the Foreign Ministry separately.

The British and French Governments sent similar replies on January 7, to Russian charges that proposals to include west German troops in the Atlantic Pact forces violated treaties with Russia.

West Bengal Detenus To Be Freed

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20 (PTI): About 180 detenus have been released by the West Bengal Government during the past three weeks in pursuance of the findings of the Calcutta High Court.

In disposing of the rules obtained by the detenus, the High Court followed the principle laid down by the Supreme Court in this behalf and held that the grounds of their detention were too vague and indefinite to enable them to make effective representation to the Government. The hearing of the rules obtained by 43 other detenus is still pending.

There are about 300 more security prisoners still in West Bengal jails.

Clerk Reinstated

SHOLAPUR, Jan. 20 (PTI): Mr. B. S. Dingre, Judge of the Labour Court of Sholapur has ordered re-instatement of a clerk of the Barsi Spinning and Weaving Mill, Barsi, on an application filed by the clerk.

Four Shops Looted

GODHRA, Jan. 20 (H.S.): Four shops in the local market were looted by a gang during one and the same night on January 18. Stray incidents of burglary and looting are daily reported in the town.

Pak Police 'Capture' Two Indian Constables

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20 (PTI): Two village policemen of Nadia district in West Bengal were captured by the Pakistan police early this week, when the former were searching for some missing cattle near Pakistan border, according to information received here today.

Peking's Reply Disappointing

TRYGVE LIE'S VIEW

LONDON, Jan. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, who arrived here by air from Paris last night, said he was disappointed at the reply of the Peking Government to the United Nations cease-fire proposals.

Mr. Lie will see the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin today.

U. N. Assembly

PARIS: The United Nations General Assembly will meet in Paris next September, usually well-informed sources said here last night.

M. Lie obtained French Government's agreement to this before leaving for London last night the sources added.

'NAPALM' BOMBS ON VIETMINH

French Want Carriers From Britain And U. S.

HANOI, Jan. 20, (PTI-Reuter): Gen. De Lattre De Tassigny, French Commander-in-Chief, said here today he was hoping to get an aircraft-carrier each from Britain and the United States to help break any possible new Vietminh attack on the French-held Tonking delta.

Gen. De Lattre revealed here that the French had used American Napalm (Jellied Petrol) bombs against Vietminh forces in this week's four-day battle north-west of Hanoi.

A French Army Communique said 1,500 Vietminh troops were found dead or buried in the field in the big eight-day Communist offensive in Tonking between January 12 and 19.

Another 6,000 were believed wounded and 48 were taken prisoners. French killed and wounded were "not one-tenth" those of the enemy.

NEW CABINET

PARIS, Jan. 20, (PTI-Reuter):—Bao Dai, head of the Viet-Nam State, has decided to end the term of Premier Tran Van Huu Cabinet on January 22, Agence France Presse reported today from Saigon.

Bolivian Explorer Dies Of Exposure

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 20 (PTI-Reuter): A Bolivian explorer Gustave Moller Herot died of exposure on the 23,081 feet Mount Aconcagua highest peak of the Andes, an Argentine military rescue team reported today.

LONDON, Jan. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Habib Rahimtoola, Pakistan's High Commissioner to Britain was leaving London by air on Sunday for Madrid where he will sign the Pakistan-Spanish trade agreement.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20 (UPI)—The National Air Rally and races which commence on February 17 next at Kanpur, will be inaugurated by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India. India's President Rajendra Prasad will give away the prizes to the winners

Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary to the State Ministry, the Government of India visited the manufacturing laboratories of The Bombay Drug House, during his recent visit to Bombay.

VIDYA BHAVAN'S MUSICAL BALLET

Aid To Middle Class Women

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A musical ballet entitled "Samarpana" will be staged on Sunday at 6-30 p.m. in Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan to raise funds for the Nari Sahayak Samiti, a charitable women's organisation of the city, which has been doing valuable social service for the middle class women since its inception two years ago.

Dr. Suruben, President of the Samiti told pressmen today that the main object of the organisation was to help middle class women in solving their social, economic educational and health problems.

The association intends to start a well-equipped and uptodate hospital to render medical assistance to women free of charge. Another item on their programme is to establish a "Ladies Court" to settle social and other disputes and to solve legal tangles. The organisation is also planning to conduct industrial and vocational classes for ladies.

Dr. Suruben appealed to all public spirited persons of Bombay to co-operate and render financial assistance to the organisation to realise its noble objectives.

The ballet is composed by Dr. Suruben and is directed by Mr. K.K. Shetty.

HOME ARTS AND CRAFTS

"Home Arts and Crafts" Exhibition organised by the Bharatiya Stree Seva Sangh was declared open by Mrs. M. C. Chagla at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan today.

The exhibition which comprises of four main sections, viz., embroidery handicraft, painting and subsidiary food, will remain open to the public for 12 days. An additional attraction is a daily-change in the programme of entertainments including children's fancy dress competition, garbas, drama, a talk by the Gujarati humourist, Mr. Jyotindra Dave, music by Gita Ray and Avinash Vyas and a baby health show. A nominal entrance fee is kept with a view to encourage attendance in large numbers.

Inaugurating the exhibition Mrs. Chagla said that majority of Indian women believed in looking after the home and as such the problem of occupying the leisure hours was of vital importance. "It was therefore, all the more necessary that they should be taught crafts and other arts" which would help them in overcoming the boredom of routine work.

She added that beauty was not necessarily the privilege of the rich as even a woman of ordinary means could, if she was interested in her surroundings, add to the charm of home life. The pursuit of handicrafts beside filling her spare time could add to the hard-pressed home exchequer.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi appealed to the women to use more of subsidiary foods and thus help the country in tiding over the crisis.

Motgomery In Brussels

BRUSSELS, January 20 (PTI-Reuter): Field Marshal Montgomery, Chairman of the Western Union Defence Committee, arrived in Brussels today by air from London.

Revised Prices Of Cloth And Yarn

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India has issued instructions to all the textile mills in India, revising the prices for cloth and yarn to be packed during January/March 1951. The effect of the revision is that..

(a) the price of coarse cloth will be increased by about 7½ per cent.;

(b) the price of medium cloth will remain almost stationery;

(c) the price of fine cloth will be increased by about 15 per cent.;

(d) the price of superfine cloth will be increased by about 6 per cent.

Over the existing ex-mill ceiling prices. So far as the yarn prices are concerned, the increase will be on the same lines depending upon the counts of yarn spun.

NO TALK ABOUT A JOB IN INDIA

Prof. Curie's Denial

PARIS, Jan. 19 (PTI-Reuter): Professor Joliot Curie, French atomic scientist, last night denied French press reports that in his talk with Mr. Nehru, Indian Prime Minister on Thursday, they discussed the possibility of his appointment to an atomic post in India.

The reports were "entirely without foundation" he said.

The Fench Government recently dismissed Professor Curie, a member of the French Communist Party, from his post of French Atomic Energy Commissioner.

He is a Professor at the College de France.

U. P. Zamindars' Notice To Government

LUCKNOW, Jan. 20 (UPI): A large number of zamindars in Uttar Pradesh have individually served notices on the Chief Secretary to the U.P. Government and also on the Revenue Secretary asking them not to take over their estates until three months, as they are going to institute suits against the state Government claiming that the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill, 1949, is wholly 'ultra vires' of the state legislatures.

Penicillin Control Order

BOMBAY, Friday.

'Wellcome' Penicillin Intramammary Injection (for veterinary use) has been exempted by the Government from all provisions of the Bombay Penicillin Control Order, 1950.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope & writing time required. Pandit Kalluri M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

ESSENTIALS FOR INDIAN NAVY

Parry Stresses Country Must Build Her Own Ships

NEW DELHI, an. 20, (PTI).

VICE-Admiral Sir Edward Parry, Commander-in-Chief, Indian Navy, stressed the importance of the construction of modern ships and the men who man them and said they were the essential requirements for both the Fighting Navy and the Merchant Navy.

Vice-Admiral Parry, who was giving a broadcast talk on the Navy Day today, said the construction of modern ships needed industries which were the concern of many people outside the Services themselves. He added: "We need basic industries capable of providing raw materials, such as iron and steel, which are needed for ships' hulls, structures and fittings.

"We need industries for producing the engines and boilers which drive the ships.

"We need industries capable of making delicate precision instruments, electrical and wireless equipment and all the other devices and appliances which the modern warship demands.

"We need ordnance and armament factories to produce the guns, ammunition and other weapons to fight the ship.

"All these industries require engineers and skilled craftsmen for producing articles of the finest quality.

NEED OF SCIENTISTS

"Backing all this must be our scientists: For, in peace as in war, the development of new weapons and technical equipment and the improvement of existing ones must go steadily on. No country can afford to sit back, even for a moment.

The Commander-in-chief said that at present all our ships were either built in the United Kingdom or were acquired by us from the Royal Navy. "There must come a time, however, and for obvious reasons it should be as soon as possible when India is able to rely on her own resources to produce the ships and their technical equipment. The speed with which this is accomplished depends on Indian industries, Indian technicians and Indian tradesmen. A start has been made in certain directions; but we have a long way to yet", he Admiral said.

TRIBUTE TO SARDAR

Earlier Vice-Admiral Parry paid a tribute to the memory of Sardar Patel and the advice and encouragement given by him to the Indian Navy.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Parry, C-in-C. Indian Navy, broadcasting on the occasion of the Navy Day from the New Delhi station of All India Radio.

round the Bombay Castle Barracks by some of the officers of the Indian Navy. They were shown among other things Signal Communication demonstrations on some W/T. receiving and transmitting sets used in the Indian Navy and also witnessed a physical training display.

On board the I.N.S. "Delhi" the press representatives were introduced to Rear Admiral G. Barnard, Commanding Indian Naval Squadron, and other naval officers.

EXPANSION OF NAVY

In a brief talk the Rear Admiral referred to the expansion and development of the Indian Navy. He said that the Government policy was to build up a balanced naval force consisting of different kinds of ships and personnel. He felt that though the programme was spread over a period of five years, its full implementation would take more than ten years, as, a high degree of efficiency was to be acquired. There was also the financial stringency, which was apt to slow down the tempo of their progress.

Referring to the combined exercises of the defence forces to be held in the middle of February off the coast of Cochin, the Rear Admiral said that all the ships of the Indian Navy except the "Delhi" and a few others will participate in the events. He further announced that the British cruiser "Mauritius" will also take part in the exercises.

The Rear Admiral explained that the idea behind these exercises was to give necessary training to the personnel of the defence services.

Among the important ships open to the public are I.N.S. "Rana", I.N.S. "Ranjit", I.N.S. "Delhi" and I.N.S "Kistna"

Naval officers and men sold a brochure specially published for the occasion at main centres and railway stations in the city, as part of the day's programme.

NAVY DAY IN CITY

Destroyers In Harbour Open To Public

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Navy Day celebrations which came off today, when the ships of the Indian Navy in the Bombay Harbour, the Naval Dockyard, Castle Barracks and all other naval establishments in the port were thrown open to the public, culminated this evening in a display of fireworks by the destroyers and frigates of the Navy.

Streams of visitors crowded the waterfronts and boarded the ships of the Indian Navy. The number of sightseers was not very large during the day, but towards evening the numbers increased, and thousands watched the illuminated ships from ashore.

The Naval Dockyard will be open to the public tomorrow as well from 9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

As a high-ranking naval officer told a representative of this paper, the aim of the observance of the Navy Day is to enable the nation to appreciate the role of its navy in the general scheme of the country's defence and to understand the need to develop a powerful navy that would protect India's coastline.

Various guns and mountings including a full-sized torpedo, fire-fighting displays and various types of stores as used in the Navy were shown to a party of pressmen and other visitors in the Dockyard today.

The party of pressmen was taken

HUNGARY'S BAN ON FOREIGN ENVOYS

BUDAPEST, Jan. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Foreign diplomats in Hungary will be barred from travelling outside a perimeter of thirty kilometres radius in Budapest, the Hungarian Foreign Office stated yesterday.

In a circular to Legations the Ministry said permission to go beyond this perimeter, or to visit Csepel Island—the centre of Hungarian heavy industry—must be sought in writing from the Foreign Ministry.

"Adequate notice" must be given.

After the Soviet Union, Hungary is the third East European country to institute such restrictive measures. In Rumania, diplomats are limited to a perimeter about ten kilometres round Bucharest.

In Bulgaria only the heads of diplomatic missions can travel freely about the country.

Ambassador Fyzee in earnest conversation with Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, leader of the Indian Press Delegation—a characteristic study.
(Courtesy—The TRIBUNE, Ambala.)

OUR EMBASSY AT CAIRO

(Continued from Page 9)

Muslims to represent India in countries with an Islamic heritage. Sometimes it seems rather wasteful to have an Arabic scholar of the first rank tied to a diplomatic desk, when he could do so much more in his own sphere. But then all generalisations are futile.

I do not know whether anything has caught the imagination of the Egyptians so much as the visit of the dance troupe of Mrinalini Sarabhai which Mr. Fyzee had arranged. I was told that at the Court of King Farouk where the party gave a performance, the Indian Ambassador was the recipient of congratulations from all hands for the glimpse of Indian cultural renaissance that he had given to Egypt.

It would be wrong of me if I left an important feature of Embassy life—the work done unofficially by the women of the Embassy household. In the sophisticated circle of Egypt society, the simplicity and transparent sincerity of Sultana Fyzee —'She is a better ambassador for India than I can ever be" to quote Mr. Fyzee—and more recently of Krishnakumari Nair have proved invaluable assets to India.

SOCIAL SERVICE IN INDIA

Planning Body's Suggestion

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20 (PTI): The National Planning Commission is likely to recommend to the Government of India the setting up of a representative non-official organisational panel to co-ordinate social welfare activities in the country-Governmental and private.

The Commission is reported to have suggested that the strength of the panel should be 30 and should include representatives of the Servants of India Society, Indian Council of Social Welfare, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Trust, and such other institutions engaged in social service.

U. S. GOVERNMENT POST TO ERIC JOHNSTON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Eric Johnston, President of the Motion Picture of America, is to succeed Mr. Alan Valentine as Economic Stabilisation Administrator, Mr. Valentines resignation is a result of what he called an "honest difference of opinion" with his associates over the timing and methods for introducing overall price and wage control.

He was appointed to the position only months ago. The economic stabilisation agency was created by President Truman to carry out any wage and price controls that may have to be affected. It is one of the principal operating agencies set up to channel the nations energies smoothly into rearmament.

DANGER TO ASIA: PREDICTION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20 (UPI).

TERRIBLE calamities are forecast for this world by Rudra Das, an astrologer from the south, between February 6 and 18 next.

Rudra Das says that six planets join together in a rasi or "house" during these days. They are: the Sun, Jupiter, Venus, Mercury, Mars and the Dragon's Head. Such a combination, of planets, he adds, had not occurred during the last 90 years and as Mars also forms one of them, it spells disaster.

Surveying the present-day world affairs, Rudra Das says, that the Korean war will reach its crisis during these 12 days. The Far East and South-East Asia are likely to suffer most, according to him.

For India also this period is bad and the trying time extends upto the middle of April, Rudra Das says. There is likelihood of natural catastrophes, political rivalry of an evil nature, acute food scarcity and general unrest.

ROAD LINK: The Government of Assam proposes to construct road linking Silchar, the headquarters of the Cachar District with the State capital Shillong, which would provide direct line of communication between the southern and northern parts of Assam.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Posh Shud 13 2007
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 12 1370
Parsi: Amardad 21 1320
Sunrise 7-15 A.M. Sunset 6-25 P.M.
Hightide 10-44 Lowtide 05-44, 16152.

Today's Engagements

EXPOSITION OF SOVIET FILM ART AND TECHNIQUE: Excelsior Theatre 9-45 p.m. under the patronage of Hon. Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India and His Excellency Mr. K. V. Novikov, USSR Ambassador in India.

SOCIALIST RALLY: Shivaji Park 6 p.m. Messrs. Asoka Mehta and Dandwate to address.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Free Public Lecture on "Three Lines of Human Evolution".

OUR OWN ASSOCIATION: Music Competition Finals, "Greens Hotel" 5-30 p.m. Prof. Deodhar, Mr. Anil Biswas Mr. Naushad, Mr. G. N. Joshi and Mr. Talat Mohamud will act as judges.

THE DEAF AND DUMB SOCIETY: Sixth Annual Meeting at Modern School Hall, Sicca Nagar V. Patel Road, 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PRADESH ARYA SAMAJ: Swami Meghanand will speak on "Future Work of Samaj" at Marwari Vidyala 6-30 p.m.

CONFERENCE OF ARYA SAMAJISTS: Railway Quarter No. 30, Vile Parle, 9 a.m.

MOONLIGHT BAND MUSIC: Sir P. M. Gardens, from 8 to 10 p.m.

GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY Ltd.: Thirtieth Annual General Meeting at Nicadwari Lane, Girgaum 6 p.m.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Discourse on "When and where God appears" at Sri Gaudia Math, Gowalia Tank Road 7-30 p.m.

BAHAI INFORMATION BUREAU: Public Lecture on "World Religion Day" at Cama Oriental Hall 6 p.m. Diwan Bahadur Jhaveri will preside.

SHRI N. V. MODAK DIAMOND JUBILEE FELICATION COMMITTEE: Function at Amar-Wadi, Gokhale Road North, Dadar 5-30 p.m. Mayor S. K. Patil to preside.

N. TOPIWALLA COLLEGE: Mulund Annual Prize Giving Ceremony at College premises 5-30 p.m. Dr. M. R. Jaykar, Vice-Chancellor of Poona University will give away the prizes.

THE PROGRESSIVE ART CIRCLE: Indian Musical Social at Shanti Kutir, 1st Floor, Marine Drive.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION: Under the suspices of the G.K.U., the Communist Party of India, Workers and Peasants Party (Bombay Branch), Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, and several other unions numbering in all about 35 a meeting will be held at Nare Park Maidan, Parel, to protest against the recent cut in food rations.

BOMBAY VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION: The well known film "Premiere Rendevous" will be shown at the Liberty Cinema on Friday 26th January, 1951 at 10-30 a.m. in aid of the Shelter of the Bombay Vigilance Association under the patronage and presence of the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai. Tickets can be had from the Secretaries, YMCA and YWCA.

SRI SUBRAMANIA SAMAJ: 9 a.m. Laksharchana. 6 p.m. 'Keli' and 'Thayampaka'. 8-30 p.m. Discourse on Parmeswara's Upadesa to Parvathi regarding Subramania Mahima by Sastra Ratnakara Subramania Sastrigal.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture annual general meeting, Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 6 p.m.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN CATTLE-OWNERS ASSOCIATION: Meeting at Rajaram's Stable, Nehru Road, Santa Cruz (East) at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY TO BELGAUM AIR SERVICE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Air Services of India, Limited will commence calling at Belgaum on their Bombay to Bangalore service on 23rd January 1951. The Bombay to Belgaum flight will take two hours. This halt, it is stated, will provide convenient connections to Dharwar, Hubli, Gokak, Gadag, Kolhapur and Goa."

NO GOING BACK ON PROHIBITION

Patil Quotes Figures To Prove Success Of Policy

BOMBAY, January 20.

SHOWN a report appearing in a local English Congress Daily (not the "Chronicle") today, stating that it was reliably learnt by their New Delhi correspondent that a certain 'B' group State was giving up Prohibition because of acute financial stringency, and that other states may follow suit, Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Prohibition, Government of Bombay, told Pressmen that as far as the Government of Bombay was concerned it would never even give a thought to reconsider its Prohibition policy.

Mr. Patil was surprised that any Congress Government was contemplating to give up Prohibition which was a boon to the common man, when it was pointed out to him that whether it was a 'B' group State or a A group State they were all Congress-governed States.

A reporter asked the Minister that in view of the mounting spiral in the cost of living, specially in view of the fact that during the last two weeks Bombay had one inflationary measure after another inflicted on it namely the recent 25 per cent cut in rations, the announcement that the price of cereals would be raised by 25 per cent and the latest bolt from the blue today that cloth prices would be raised by a maximum of 19 per cent it was not advisable that the Government should revise its Prohibition policy as the 'B' group State mentioned above had done to retrieve itself from a financial jam.

MINISTER EXPLAINS

Mr. Patil replying to this question, enunciated his case with mathematical computations to show how much of a boon Prohibition had been to the State of Bombay. He said that though the Government had lost a revenue of rupees twelve crores, actually, the people had saved to the extent of 48 crores of rupees, as four times the amount realised as excise revenue was spent on drinks in the Bombay State by all categories of addicts. He illustrated his argument further by stating that villagers who formerly were dressed in tattered rags, were now seen to go about with silk turbans.

At this stage he was asked by a correspondent whether the rupees 48 crores saved by means of Prohibition which the people of the State had with them had been mopped up by the National Savings Scheme or any other state-sponsored loans. The correspondent told the Minister that the response to the existing savings schemes from the people in the State gave reasons to believe that people did not have any money—not even to make both ends meet.

This, the Minister countered by saying that not only rupees 48 crores had been saved by the people, but that their taxable capacity had increased to that extent and it was now for Government to levy additional taxes in order to bring this money to Government coffers and invest it on constructive schemes. He had information that people were squandering this surplus money which accrued as a result of Prohibition on wasteful pursuits such as the puurchase of unnecessary things, like trinkets and the celebration of extravagant household ceremonies, viz., marriages, thread ceremonies obsequies etc. etc.

SMUGGLING

A group of about a dozen pressmen told the Minister in the course of the interview that the colossal rate of smuggling and illicit distillation in Bombay and the rest of the State showed that Government had either to tighten up the enforcement and detection machinery or think of revising their policy. One reporter from a leading Marathi paper said that his paper received correspondence from readers to indicate that illicit distillation and smuggling had become such flourishing cottage industries that the section who read his paper described this evil as "the biggest national industry in the State".

The Minister replied to this by saying that it was too hasty to judge Prohibition within the course of nine months and that it would require at least five to ten years to do so. Moreover, his information was that the results achieved so far were very encouraging. This he had learned both from official and non-official sources. He was amazed to hear the contrary from the Bombay journalists.

DACOITY: Raiders removed gold and silver ornaments from a wealthy merchant's house in Guntur last Wednesday night, according to a police report.

Thundershowers In W. Bengal

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 20 (PTI): Following is the daily weather summary for January 20th.

The low pressure area over North Deccan (Desh) and south-west Madhya Pradesh lies this morning over north-east Madhya Pradesh and the adjoining regions. It is likely to move east-north-eartwards. The western disturbance over the South Punjab (P) has passed away.

Thundershowers have been widespread in Vindhya Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and have occured locally in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and East Uttar Pradesh. A few falls of rain or snow have also been reported from the hills of the Punjab (I) and of West Uttar Pradesh.

Night temperatures have fallen appreciably in Deccan (Desh), north-west India and West Uttar Pradesh.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 21ST:—Thundershowers will be widespread in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Upper Assam and occur locally in Gangetic West Bengal and at a few stations in Lower Assam, Orissa, north-east Madhya Pradesh south-east Uttar Pradesh and South Tamilnad. Widespread fog is likely in East Uttar Pradesh north-east Madhya Pradesh and the adjoining areas tomorrow morning.

Night temperatures will fall appreciably in East Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, east and north Madhya Pradesh and Saurashtra and Kutch.

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from January 1st and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 hours IST on January 20th.

Allahabad	70	56	0.4	0.7	+0.1
Bangalore	81	61	0	0	—0.1
Baroda	84	48	0	0	v
Banaras	70	55	0.8	1.2	+0.8
Bhavanagar	88	52	0	0	—0.1
Bhopal	81	44	0	0.1	—
BOMBAY	80	64	0	0	—0.1
Calcutta	78	52	0	0	—0.1
Cherrapunji	62	44	0	0.1	—0.4
Darjeeling	48	35	T	0.1	—0.1
Delhi	70	46	0	0.4	+0.3
Gwalior	65	47	0	0.7	—
Hyderabad (Dn.)	87	61	0	0	—0.2
Indore	80	42	0	0	—0.2
Lucknow	65	52	0.2	1.5	+1.2
Madras	83	70	0	0.1	—0.9
Mussoorie	44	—	—	—	—
Mysore	84	65	0	0	—0.1
Nagpur	69	57	T	0	—0.2
Patiala	70	43	0	0.1	0.8
Patna	68	58	0.1	0.2	—
Poona	87	52	0	0	0
Simla	38	—	—	—	—
Trivandrum	87	75	0	0.7	+0.1

Heavy Snowfall In Mussorie

MUSSOORIE: Mussoorie had its fourth and heaviest snowfall last night. In the main city area, five inches was recorded while in cantonment it was nearly eight inches.

The adjoinin Chakrata Nagateeba and Tehri hills had heavier fall, exceeding one foot in certain areas.

NETAJI DAY

B. P. C. C. Programme

Tuesday, the 23rd January, 1951, will be observed as "Netaji Day" by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee with the following programme:

8 a.m. Flag salutation at the Congress House. Shri S. K. Patil will hoist the flag.

6-30 p.m. Public meeting at People's Hall. Shri S. K. Patil will preside and the speakers will include Shri S. A. Alyer, Shri Jagannathrao Bhonsle and Shri Nathalal Parikh.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Jan. 21.

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

English 08-00, 13-30 18-00, 21-00; Hindi 08-15 15-40 18-10, 21-15; Urdu 09-00 Punjabi 08-30 20-15, Bengali 07-30 12-50, 19-30 Tamil 07-15 14-00, 19-15 Telegu 07-00, 13-50; 19-00 Kannada 07-45 19-45 Malayalam 07-30 19-30 Marathi 08-30, 12-50, 20-00 Gujarati 08-45, 13-00 20-15.

244 m. — 07-40 Prog. 07-45 Kokila Mistry, G songs, 08-15 Tarabai Gadagkar, kh.v.d., 11-45 N. Vyas, kh v.d., 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 H. Chaudhari, flute, 13-40 W. Boheme Orch., 14-00 Don Cossacks Chou, 14-15 B von Geckzy & his orch., 17-30 Tarabai Gadagkar, kh. v.d., 18-10 H. Chaudhari, flute, 18-30 R. N Karkare, kh. v.d., 19-00 Kokila Mistry, G songs. 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air artist, violin. 19-30 Tarabai Gadagkar, khayal, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 P. Swamy, gottuvadyam, 20-45 Kokila Mistry, G songs, 21-15 Karnatic music, 21-45 Surprise item, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Beethoven.

Variations 353 m. — 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 H. Chaudhari, flute, 08-45 S. V. Phadnis, M songs, 10-45 C'wealth v. India test. 13-00 S. V. Phadnis, compositions of S. Marathe, 13-30 H. Singh, H songs. 13-50 Air chorus (M songs), 14-00 C'wealth v. India Test 17-30 For Children, M 18-00 S. V. Phadnis, bhavgeet, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 R. N. Karkare, M songs. 20-30 Film review, H. by Lakshmi Rani Katju, 20-45 G.S. Yellapurkar, M songs. 21-00 H. Singh, H songs. 21-30 Radio trailer, M. 21-45 N Vyas, thumri & bhajan.

BARODA

250 m. —08-15 M. A. Ghanekar, alaiya bilawal, 09-00 K.J. Shah, violin, 09-15 B. Ghoda, G geets, 18-20 As in Ahmedabad, 18-30 For rural listeners, 19-00 B. Ghoda, G geets, 19-15 K. J. Shah, violin, 19-30 T.R. Hussain, ghazal & geet, 19-45 19-45 M. A. Ghanekar, pad, 20-00 G geets 20-10 Locals, 20-30 Listeners' choice, 21-15 K. J. Shah, violin, 21-30 M Ghanekar, yaman Kalyan.

AHMEDABAD.

326.1 m. — 08-15 Listeners' Choice 09-00 For children, 18-20 M Shah, G geets, 18-30 K. Chinubhai, S. veena, 19-00 As in Baroda, 19-15 K. Chinubhai, S. veena, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-00 Locals, 20-05 M. Shah, G geets, 20-30 Indian music, 21-15 Panch rang, 21-30 As in Baroda.

RADIO CEYLON.

19.84, 30.05, 41.32 m. — 07-15 A.M. It's a good day, 07-30 BBC news 07-45 Star of today, 08-00 Sunday serenade, 08-15 Voice of prophecy, 08-45 Songs to remember, 09-00 Radio jigsaw, 09-30 Request prog., 10-30 Jazz record shop, 11-00 Hindi., 12-00 noon Music for lunch, 12-30 p.m. ITMA, 05-00 Film music, H, 06-30 Lipton show 07-00 Among orchestras, 07-15 (4) Stars & a starlet, 07-30 Radio jig saw 08-00 "Where do we go from here", play, 08-30 In lighter vein, 9-00 Time for music, 9-30 Voice of prophecy, 10-00 Day is ending.

B. B. C. NEWS

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-00 Half Century, by Rebecca West, 16-00 Sports, 16-15 At theatre organ, 18-45 Strike up music, 19-45 Concerto (Glazunov's), 21-45 Melody mixture, 23-00 "Take it from here".

EASTERN SERVICE: 19-30 Shakespeare programme 20-20 Letters replies 20-30 In Hindi for India.

Entertainments Duty Rules

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Entertainments Duty Rules are to be so amended as to give effect to the new section 3A of the Bombay Entertainments Duty Act, inserted by clauses 3 of the Bombay Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Act, 1950. The Government will receive up to January 31, 1951, objections and suggestions to the draft amendment, which has been published in Part IV-B of the Bombay Government Gazette, of January 18. They should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay inthe Revenue Department and to the Collectors of Districts or to the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay.

According to section 3A of the Act, all complimentary tickets issued by proprietors will be liable to entertainment duty, with effect from April 1951 at the appropriate rates prescribed under section 3, as if full payment had been made for admission to the entertainment, according to the class of the seat or accommodation which the holder of such a ticket is entitled to occupy or use. The holder of such a ticket will be deemed to have been admitted for payment for the purposes of the Act.

CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today.

Privately Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1987/8 and Indian Irons at Rs. 37.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.

The local bullion market was fairly steady today with moderate buying. However at the rise there appeared some long liquidation which checked further improvement.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs 190/6 and advanced at Rs. 190/12 on renewed speculative buying. Later on there was scattered realising and the market steadied at Rs 190/10 Ready mint silver was quoted at Rs 190/8 while spot bullion was quoted at Rs. 190.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 112/15 and advanced at Rs. 113/7 on bull support and short covering. Thereafter the market quietened at Rs. 113/4 on scattered profit-taking. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 113/2 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75/12.

The market ruled steady closed as under.

Ready Silver	..	190	1 0
Forward	..	190	6 0
Ready Gold	..	113	0 0
Forward	..	113	0 0

PRODUCE MARKET CLOSED

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.

The local Produce market was closed today as a mark of respect to the death of Thakkar Bapa.

ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The following statistical table brings out of the essential features of the Industry (in India and Pakistan) in the year 1950 as compared with the peceding year!

	Year ending 31st Aug. 1949	1950
Total number of mills	430	439
Paid-up capital	882,280,667	992,113,918
Spindels installed	10,703,451	11,919,353
Spindles working	9,701,519	9,667,109
Looms installed	202,408	204,376
Looms working	185,798	185,174
Approximate quantity of cotton consumed (in candies of 784 lbs.)	2,203,406	1,933,483
No. of hands employed (Day shift)	473,683	444,790

Mills Statement

The Statement contains the names of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, erected or projected, in India and Pakistan as also the names of the Agents or Owners, particulars of share capital; the number of spindles and looms erected and working in each equipped mill, the quantity of cotton consumed in candies; the average number of hands employed daily, and the average number of days worked by each mill during the year. In addition, the statement contains statistical summaries showing the growth of the Cotton mill Industry in India as a whole in Bombay City and Island, Ahmedabad, and the State of Bombay, excluding the Cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad, since the year 1908.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 12th January:

Demand Liabilities in India	Rs.
(i) Borrowings from banks	24,64,32,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	575,24,28,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks	14,12,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	285,37,14,000
Cash in India	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	31,90,66,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	1,78,77,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	60,24,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	48,07,14,000
Advances in India	461,49,34,000
Bills discounted in India	13,03,75,000

AMERICAN MARKETS

ACTIVE BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Wall Street Rules Barely Steady

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

Small opening gains were sharply extended under the leadership of new crops on commission house buying together with trade demand partly based on ceiling considerations disclosing limited offerings. The strength of distants was also attributed to lack of rain in parts of the western belt with private advices stating that drought in Texas continues and may be serious.

Mill buying against textiles sales and short covering supported old crops but the upturns were impeded by hedging and liquidation with switching from March to later months in advance of the first notice day on February 23rd already fairly extensive. Earlier gains were smartly extended on active commission house and New Orleans buying from July forward attributed chiefly to fears of possible ceiling on cotton which readily absorbed scale up profittaking. The trade was a persistent buyer of immediate nearbys deliveries but gains were held in check by liquidation and hedges with further switching to lower priced distants evident. The market closed steady with sales around 25,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

	New York	New Orleans
March	44.20	44.09
May	43.77	43.68
July	43.50	43.39
October	41.00	40.75
Middling Spot	45.28	44.15

New York Cotton Highest 44.20 at 15.00 hrs Lowest 43.91 at 10-13 hrs.

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

STOCKS: Advanced in heightened activity. Early indecision which was ascribed mainly to technical considerations vanished under a new surge of investment buying and other demands arising from some good business reports and further military orders. Gains were mostly upto one dollar including leading motors steels rails, chemicals airlines, minings and soft drinks. Rails was aided by estimates that December operating revenue of 82 companies was nearly 21 per cent above December 1940. Chrysler gained a further large fraction on a new army contract. At noon the average were industrials 247.38 and rails 84.38.

While pressure continued moderately in the afternoon buyers showed little disposition to attempt important extension of advance. They appeared content to review week-end considerations to leave matters at rather well distributed gains upto one dollar or two. Among a handful of issues showing wider improvement rails continued prominent and airlines also in steady request with trade report so far showing increases of 50 to 60 per cent over the same 1950 period for some major carriers. Profit-taking in late dealings reduced or more than erased numerous gains. The market closed barely steady with a predominance of mostly fractional losses

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph	154 3/8
Amerex Holding	42 3/4
Anaconda Copper	41 3/8
Chase National Bank	38 1/4
Firestone Tyre	92
General Electric	52 1/2
General Motors	48 3/4
Ingersoll Rand	80 1/2
International Nickel	38 7/8
National City Bank	46 3/4
New York Central Rail Road	25 5/8
Sinclair Oil	35 1/2
Socony Vacuum	27 7/8
Texas Co.,	90 1/4
Union Carbide	55 1/2
U. S. Smelting	59 1/2
U. S. Steel Common	45 3/4
Western Union	42 3/8

The highest and lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 45 7/8 and 45 3/8 respectively

London Copra Market Quiet

LONDON Jan 19.

The copra market was very quiet with buyers reticent. Straits Dutch East Indies fair merchantable delivered weight £124 bid. Philippines bulk 305 dollars nominal and Ceylon £128 nominal all per ton C.I.F. January/February shipment.

Coconutoil was irregular Straits in drums £85 sellers and in bulk £179 sellers all February/March shipment.

Paris Bourse Quiet

PARIS, Jan. 19.

The Bourse market was extremely quiet with the greatest reserve on all sides in views of the international situation. Narrow fluctuations and no definite trend were apparent. Argentines however continued to attract buyers following advices that the quilmes problem was definitely settled. However the upward movement remained moderate. Better sentiment attached gold mining although gains were sporadic and limited to some arbitage favourites. French rentes recovered from the weakness of the proceeding day's.

Brussels Stocks Firm

BRUSSELS, Jan. 19.

Indecision resulted in a reduction in the volume of trading. Futures quotations were irregular but fluctuations very small. Brazilian traction held very firm in sympathy with Wall Street. Colonials were firm under the leadership of katanga. Coals were also firm.

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

About 200,000 ounces changed hands in the open market at unchanged price. Consumers are still relying on scrap returns but these are gradually petering out. Despite continued movement of cuban silver the high level of consumption for this silver is soon likely to result in some consumers being forced to purchase newly mined domestic metal.

N. Y. Pepper Quiet

NEW YORK, January 19.

Pepper softened as grinder and dealer interest dropped off sharply due to uncertainties regarding price controls. Some traders considered price controls on black pepper would be unwise. They point out there is no reserve supply in the United States and that arbitary price action on this imported commodity might divert supply elsewhere. Indian advices indicated a brisk demand prevails among other countries. Meanwhile the New York army quarter master today announced awards on 672,000 pounds weight of ground black pepper. The prices paid ranged from 183 to 203 cents a pound. Spot offered today a 182 mid-February arrival at 174 late February arrival 172, February shipment at 169 and March shipment 162 cents pound exdock.

Following are today's closing prices: Spot 182 asked, Old Contracts: Jan. 183 Feb. 178 Mar. 168 nominals April 165 asked. New Contracts: Jan. 183 nom Feb. 183 asked Mar. 168 nom. April 163 nom. Sales nil White spot 185 nom.

London Pepper Firm

LONDON, January 19.

Pepper was firm but quiet with black lampong January shipment offered at 12 sh. and white muntok at 193 shipping weight with white sarawak at 20 sh. delivered weight per pound cif basis ports. Malabar afloat was 1,375 to 1,400 asked, January 1,350, February 1,330 and March 1,310, shillings per cwt cif. United Kingdom.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, June 20.

2-1/2% 1954	.....	98	13 0
2½% 1955	.....	99	10 0
2½% 1961	.....	95	6 0
2-3/4% 1962	.....	96	10 0
2-3/4% 1960	.....	97	4 0
2-3/4% 1976	.....	93	0 0
3% 1986 Con.	.....	93	0 0
3% 1951/54	.....	101	0 0
3% 1953/55	.....	101	5 0
3% 1957	.....	100	4 0
3% 1959/61	.....	99	8 0
3% 1963/65	.....	97	10 0
3% 1959/65	.....	99	8 0
3% 1966/68	.....	97	3 0
3% 1964	.....	97	13 0
3% 1970/75	.....	96	3 0
3% 1960/70	.....	109	0 0
4½% 1955/60	.....	109	0 0
4½% 1954/59	.....	103	14 0
4½% 1958/68	.....	112	0 0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3% Bombay 1962	.....	98	0 0
3% Bombay 1960	.....	98	8 0
2-3/4% U.P. 1961	.....	96	8 0
2-3/4% Madras 1961	.....	96	8 0
3% Bombay 1955	.....	100	8 0
3% Bombay 1958	.....	100	4 0
3% Punjab 1952	.....	101	0 0
3% Madras 1952/53	....	100	8 0
3% U.P. 1952	....	100	8 0
3% C.P. 1952	.....	100	8 0
3% N.W.F. 1952	.....	100	0 0
3% U.P. 1961/66	.....	99	2 0

MUNICIPAL

4% B.P.T.	.....	109	4 0
4% B. Municipality	....	109	0 0
5% B. Municipality	....	113	0 0
5% B. Municipality 1964	..	112	0 0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.

120 Ready Japan	.....	9	10 0
150 Ready Japan	.....	9	8 0
120 Ready Italy	.....	8	13 0
150 Ready Italy	.....	9	2 0
150 D. Box January	.....	1600	
150 D. Box February	....	1600	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, January 19.

2-1/2% British Consols	.... £71-1/8
3-1/2% Conversion Loans 1961	£96-5/8
4% Funding Loan 1960/90	.. £107-3/4
3-1/2% War Loan on or after Dec 1st 1952	..... £94-1/2
Chartered Bank	..... £9-3/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	£76-1/2
National Bank of India	.... 32-3/8

Transactions on the London stock exchange are officially placed at 8,784.

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 19.

KARNAK		
Jan	156.00	—150
Mar	165.50	—175
May	169.00	—125
Jul	170.50	+250
ASHMOUNI		
Feb	131.75	—325
Apr	139.25	—300
June	144.00	—250

Indian Cotton Figures

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September '50 to 18th January '51,	136430
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1950 to 18th January 1951	664910
Same period last year	396389
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 18th January 1951	330689
Same time last year	278662

Chicago Wheat

CHICAGO, January 19.

March	.....	2.43-1/2
May	.....	2.43-3/4
July	.....	2.39-1/4
September	.....	2.40

INDO-INDONESIA TRADE PACT

DJAKARTA, Jan. 20 (PTI): An Indonesian-Indian trade agreement was concluded today, Indonesia's Foreign Minister Dr. Roem and Indian Ambassador Dr. P. Subbaroyan signed the document.

The 80,000,000 Indonesian rupiah (approximately three million pounds sterling) agreement provides for the supply of textiles, agricultural implements from India against deliveries of copra tapioca and other produce from Indonesia.

Dr. Roem and Dr. Subbaroyan expressed the hope that agreement will be the forerunner of other friendly agreements between the two countries to the mutual advantage of their peoples.

SHORT STORY

BY ARUNA

The Unconscious Detective

INSPECTOR MOHAN'S was a hard job to do! He had to rack his brains for finding solutions to the problems that the special duties assigned to him engendered and also to travel off and on by train, on horse-back, on cycle or even by walk, following hair's breadth of clues and regardless of risk or fatigue.

It was all on account of this. A murderous dacoit was ravaging the country-side and the people in the towns and villages were in the grip of terror. Day by day, new and fantastic stories of his dacoities were coming out and the most thrilling of them had even found accommodation on the front pages of the city's newspapers. There was not a lump sum withdrawn from the bank by any landlord to pay land-tax or to buy a land, but was carried away by this dacoit on the very night of its withdrawal! There was not a valuable ornament purchased or got made by a well-to-do farmer for a marriage or home use, but was grabbed likewise by this scoundrel! No farmer returning from the market town at a little late hour after selling his produce escaped from being relieved of his purse!

It appeared that this man had means to know about every transaction that took place within the vast area of his operations, though it was very clear that he cared only for amounts and values exceeding five hundred rupees.

●

His 'modus operandi' was of a thoroughness, thrilling to hear about. When he marked a powerful village-landlord for his victim, first he stationed strong members of his gang at all main and strategic entrances to the village and also at the front and back doors of the village headman's and other helpful villagers' houses. Then he marched to the front door of the victim's house followed by fifty or hundred men as he foresaw the need would be, at times with torches, and knocked at the door. If there was no response or, after a forced entry, there was any sign of resistance, swords flashed, pistols cracked and all the male inmates were soon bleeding corpses! On the other hand if the head of the family immediately opened the door and peacefully handed over to him the money demanded, which was all of what was withdrawn or received from other sources that day, then the dacoit was all politeness; he chewed pan with the landlord, he smoked cigarettes or cigars with him and also blessed him when going away with the booty!

Two years had gone by; still the nefarious exploits of this monster went on unchecked, not that the police were callous in rushing to the 'spot' and arresting the innocent. Far from it, the police had had several encounters with him and his gang and even sustained loss of lives, without any appreciable result. Moreover, this dacoit practised the effective technique of camouflaging his identity which gave him perfect safety from being traced after commission of the offence. In one village he was described as a tall, strong and fair-looking Pathan; in another, a tall and robust Hindu of a dark complexion; in a third, a stalwart Christian in fine suit; in a fourth, a member of one of the hill-tribes, black, dreadfully ugly, with a shaggy beard. In all these the only tallying points were that he was tall and that he was strong; yet neither the Police nor the people ever doubted that it was the same man who committed all the dacoities, perhaps, because his 'modus operandi' was similar everywhere. All the same, the police were not able to lay hands on any one with any certainty or justification.

●

Inspector Mohan was too clever and able for his age which was not more than twenty-five. He joined the Department as a sub-inspector, but was within a few years, raised to the inspector's grade, overlooking questions of seniority. He was not of this belaboured district, but was specially transferred hither, as the I.-G. of Police was strongly of the opinion that Mohan alone could successfully book this elusive robber.

Within the period of four months that Mohan had been in the district, eight daring dacoities were reported involving three murders! In the police station to which he was attached now there were factors that grossly displeased him. Moreover the clues which the sub-inspectors under him were working with, disclosed to him their aberrations! He had, therefore, resolved to carry on independent investigations like a private detective, without giving out beforehand any of his surmises or plans to his colleagues.

●

Usha had no household work to do as her efficient and sincere cook-cum-maid did everything in the house. She had her morning bath and coffee a bit earlier than usual and was loitering in the small garden in the front side of the quarters, picking a flower here, plucking a leaf there and picking up her ears whenever a wheel-sound or a boot-sound was heard in the street, for she was in eager expectation of Mohan's return. With a small bright red dot in an apt position on her forehead with her hair well combed and plaited and in her simple attire, she presented a lovely picture which claimed the verdure and florescence of the garden for its background and the mellow morning light for relieving her features with mild shading.

Usha was a very devoted wife. She and Mohan belonged to the same village, and their parents had long before decided that Usha should be given in marriage to Mohan. But their marriage was celebrated only a year and a half before as Mohan was determined to get married only after securing the higher grade he was aspiring for.

Though Usha was proud of her husband's position, her fond mind did not get reconciled to his frequent absence from home on duty. Therefore, when he was transferred to this district, she insisted on accompanying him and Mohan had to yield to her wishes.

●

Two days before, a constable informed her that the dacoit was arrested by sub-inspector Das and that all the dope concerning him was handed out through a passenger to Inspector Mohan who was at a far-off station and that the inspector would come back in a day or two. Next morning, she also read in the Jilla Samachar,' a local daily, how the dreadful robber was arrested at his own lair in the heart of an impenetrable forest after hours of strenuous and tortuous tracing of footsteps by a posse of constables headed by Sub-Inspector Das.

First a shadow passed over Usha's mind that it was not her husband who would reap laurels for this sensational arrest; but soon it was dispelled by the relief she felt at the arrest of that perfidious wretch and her joy that her husband would be back soon and might not have to tire himself with this hard task any more. Mohan did not write anything directly to her, for, although he trusted her and told her even official secrets, he was ever careful not to entrust the transit of important letters to the ordinary Post.

●

Something within Usha assured her that Mohan was coming that morning. But it was eight o'clock, and no Mohan anywhere! She was getting mentally tired and her botanical fancies faded. She sat on the garden bench and her thoughts were thinning into reveries when a football aroused her. She turned eagerly, but it was the newsboy bringing her that morning's 'Jilla Samachar'. She received the paper mechanically, but the first glance at it gave her a shock. 'DARING DACOITY AFTER THE DACOIT WAS ARRESTED'! was the headline. Reading the news, she learnt that in a nearby village, on the previous night, robbers entered a rich farmer's house, killed the head of the family and decamped with cash and jewellery worth five thousand rupees. The robber-chief was this time dressed like a police-officer! "Astounding! Then whom has Das arrested?" Usha asked herself.

When thus she was sitting drowned in thoughts, a pair of brawny arms encircled her from behind and when, startled, she lifted her face, her forehead was covered with kisses!

●

"Tell me all about it, Mohan; I am burning with impatience!" said Usha, leaning on the breakfast table when Mohan was sipping his coffee.

"Usha, where is yet a story in this to tell?" said Mohan after drinking the coffee. "My investigations are still incomplete. I have discovered a few points on the circumference of the circle and with these the centre has to be located."

"Then whom has—"

"Oh, no!" interrupted Mohan forecasting her question. "That arrest was a mere waste of police-energy. A poor, harmless SHIKARI was arrested by Das, whether with a real belief that he was the robber or simply because the police should 'leave no stone unturned'. I do not understand!"

"But, from what you say, it appears that he has now turned something which is not a stone at all!" said Usha, laughing.

"That's just his broader outlook, for nothing prevents the robber from being under other things as well!", said Mohan and both laughed. He also said, "Or, Das may have wished to give the robber the honour of being arrested by one of the officers of his own ILAKA!" Both laughed again.

"The Jilla Samachar' says", said Usha, becoming thoughtful again, "that the robber was dressed like a policeman this time; can it be to bring any policeman under suspicion?"

"No, Usha", said Mohan, "not unless the dacoit is such a profound idiot as to fancy the Police to be so crack-brained."

"Profundity in idiocy! What an oxymoron!—Then what might have put such a funny idea into that demoniac head?" asked Usha.

"He might have taken a fancy to mock at the police in that manner. Or he might have done so to perplex his victim", replied Mohan.

"How monstrous!" said Usha, full of fear.

●

There was a long pause. Usha was in deep thought, casting her glance on the ground. Mohan as penetratingly looking at her for a long time and then asked her, "Usha dear, what are your thoughts?"

"Mohan, not a thought passes through my mind which is not for you to know," said Usha with a bright smile. "I was just converting my thoughts into language to be conveyed to you. Here it is. Auntie Anusuya, who lives in the third street, was here yesterday. She tells me that a learned Swamiji is living in a MANDAP on the opposite bank of the river and that many people go to him for knowing about their future, for getting their problems solved and also for having their ailments cured. He takes no money. As soon as a person goes before him, he understands the purpose of his or her visit and without waiting to be asked begins to give out apt predictions, suitable advice or necessary prescriptions. Auntie Anusuya has belief in him."

"Usha, do you believe in these things?" asked Mohan.

"We may not exactly believe, but I think there is no harm in our going and seeing the man," pleaded Usha. "Auntie called me, but I declined as I wanted to go with you or not at all."

Usha also told Mohan that the Swamiji gave DARSHAN only between 8 and 10 in the mornings and 4 and 6 in the evenings and that at other times he dived into deep meditation and his disciples drew a curtain before him hiding him from view.

After hearing everything, Mohan remained silent for a long time,—so long that Usha began to feel uneasy fearing that she had displeased him. At last he looked at her straightly, smiled significantly and abrutly said, "Yes, Usha, we are going there at 4 p.m. today."

●

Mohan and Usha started punctually, he in spotlessly white dhoti, shirt and cap, thereby dispelling every vestige of the police in him, and she in a simple cotton SARI which suited her most. Usha was in high spirits for this was the first time she went on a walk with Mohan at that sportive hour. The river and the ambient scenery drove her into ecstacies. The water in the river, though scanty, was crystal-clear and flowed over pebbles, lisping and reflecting the sun on every ripple. She washed her hands in it, cooled her eyes with it and drank of it profusely. All the while, Mohan was keenly observing something on the remote side of the opposite bank. When Usha noticed this, she said, "The Swamiji's MANDAP is here only", showing a near spot on the opposite bank.

"I was not looking for that", said Mohan. "I saw two persons a mile off on that side,—but they passed out of sight soon. But let us hurry up, Usha."

Usha did not question him further, and they both reached the MANDAP. The Swamiji was on the DARSHAN seat. Four disciples were sitting near him and about a dozen visitors on the opposite side, leaving a gangway in the middle. The Swamiji was a man of fair complexion, strong build and huge size. There was not a bit of cloth on him but his saffron-coloured underwear, and not even an idea of hair on his head, face or body. As for his age, it could be anything between thirty and sixty.

●

Usha and Mohan walked through the gangway and, after bowing, stood before the Swamiji side by side. After a lapse of full five minutes, the Swamiji half opened his eyes, looked at one of his disciples and said "The end is near." He again closed his eyes and remained silent. Usha and Mohan left the place.

The couple walked homeward without making any comment on their vespertine adventure. When they were very near their quarters, Mohan broke the silence by asking her, "Usha, how do you like the prediction?"

"I think, rather I wish, it was no prediction; and if it was one, it was obscure and ominous; I am afraid of it!" said Usha seriously.

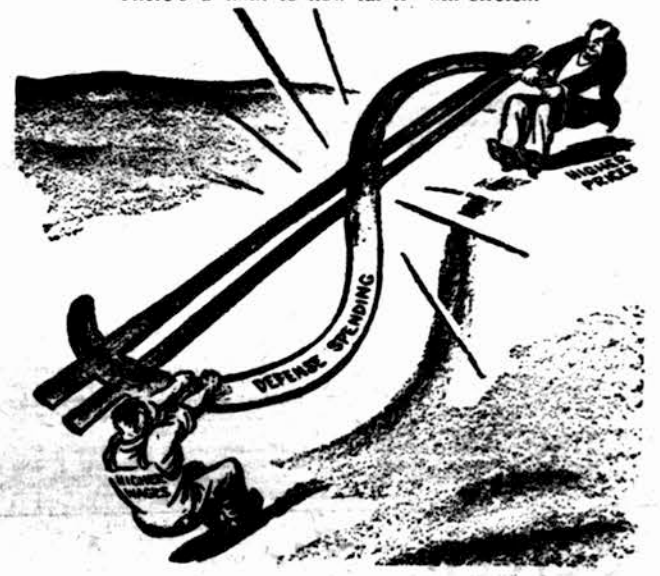
"Usha, forget the Swamiji and his oracular nonsense!" said Mohan as they entered their quarters.

●

Mohan went out again. It was a

(Continued On Page 23)

"There's a limit to how far it will stretch."



Bishop in "The St. Louis Star-Times."

HUNT FOR COSMIC RAYS

BIRTHPANGS OF MATTER

Object Of High Altitude Laboratory

BY B. VASANTH RAO

ETHER had vanished. Scintillating waves had usurped the nice pudding ball-like atoms. Vibrant light had begun to dance as a stream of merry buoyant particles. Time had thrown off its cloak of simplicity and had started the destruction of all the assiduously-built theories. Only the supreme efforts of Planck, Einstein, etc. could extricate fact from fallacy and prevent chaos in the realm of Physics.

It was during this critical period that a few Argus-eyed scientists observed a peculiar and disconcerting phenomenon. Even their finest earth-screened electroscopes were being discharged by some unknown radiation with Herculean powers of penetration. This radiation was more intense at higher altitudes which only confirmed the preliminary assumption that it was supernal in origin.

A real hunt was soon undertaken. Workers scaled mountains, floated in balloons, dived into seas, and descended into deep mines with their delicate instruments. The intensity, quality and variability of these unknown cosmic rays at different places, heights, depths and times were made the subjects of systematic research. A few facts were gleamed: but the mystery deepened.

Cosmic Rays

Cosmic Rays are mostly protons, units of positive electricity. They are so minute that one and two-third million million million million of them weigh only one gram. Two million million million such particles weighing three millionth of a gram strike the earth every second. The earth has intercepted two hundredweights of Cosmic Rays since the time of Christ.

Their velocities are titanic. nuclear physicists wistfully dream of their charges. While Uranium atom is smashed by two hundred million electron volts (M.E.V), a good fraction of the two billion billion (2x10 18) cosmic protons are moving at 180,000 miles per second—seven times round the world,—being accelerated by ten thousand M.E.V. They represent energy at a million horse-power.

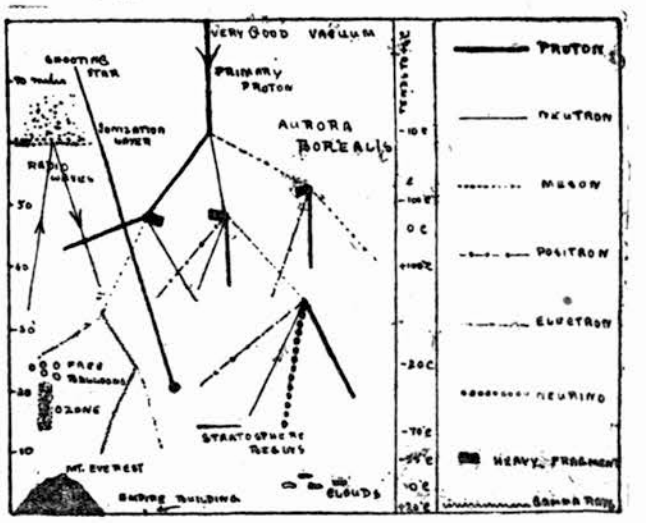
The cosmic rays come from everywhere, showing no preferential direction. Sun, moon, planets, asteroids and solar dust confine themselves to ecliptic. Stars and globular-clusters prefer low glastic latitudes. But cosmic rays exhibit no such tastes.

Impact On Earth

As they approach the earth, they are at first bent round by its magnetic field to effect the variation of intensity with respect to latitudes, the shower growing feebler towards the equator. At 45 degrees about 400 particles strike the earth every square foot per second. At 80 to 100 miles they encounter the first molecules of atmosphere. They may either graze the molecule and ionize it or, as happens more often, plunge into and crash right through its nucleus, leaving in its train a ghastly debris. Protons and neutrons are rent asunder and flung away with terrific velocities to continue the process of utter destruction. These are known as secondary particles. Incidentally a new particle called meson is created. All the secondary particles continue the havoc till the number of encounters cool them off, when they happily pair off as decent citizens. The meson dissolves in the process, its life being a mere two millionth of a second.

Three Instruments

Three main instruments are used to track the cosmic rays. In the Geiger Counter, the charged particle enters a tube containing gas at low pressure and registers its ionisation as clicks or flashes. In the cloud chamber, the ionized path of the proton is made visible by expansion of gas. Or, the particles are made to leave their trace on an electrostatic photographic plate as a series of dots. Self-registering counters with clock-work and movie camera are daily sent up in balloons the total weight being six ounces!



The diagram shows the path of primary proton through the atmosphere. The secondary particles do not end as shown but disintegrate similarly till they reach the ground.

The need for high altitude laboratories is urgent. Our knowledge of primary particles is dismally little. Two-thirds of them are stopped by 60,000 feet. At 15,000 feet the cosmic radiation is thrice as intense as it is on the ground. Below 10,000 feet it is rare for a primary proton to pass through the instrument. Yet a few super-particles have been recorded under glaciers, mines and sea depths!

It is heartening to learn that the Government is establishing a multi-purpose laboratory amidst the Himalayan peaks at 17,000 feet to deal with cosmic rays, biological research, snow and glacier movements, origin of rivers, solar radiation, meteors, geophysics, high altitude flora and fauna, constitution of upper atmosphere, rare noctilucent clouds, etc., etc.

What They Are

If we are honest, our reply to, "What are cosmic rays?" would be: "They are charged particles, mostly protons which originate somewhere and cross the earth in billions with velocities unimaginable and penetrating powers unrivalled, wrecking air molecules into hurtling fragments.

"Their origin is uncertain. Some regard them as the birth-pangs of matter being built somewhere, or rather, everywhere. They may be the evidence of those crowded days when our universe was very small and stars were in frequent collision. A few regard them as the death-wails of matter. But the funeral appears to be too boisterous."

Screen Stars Are Neither Saints Nor All Sinners

EVERY Tuesday and Thursday for the past thirty years Hollywood's motion picture stars have been accused of every crime in the book—adultery, seduction, bigamy, dope-addiction, political subversiveness, and just plain immoral behaviour. For decades the feeling has persisted that movie stars are more sinful than any group anywhere, writes Lloyd Shearer in "Modern Screen".

Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado let loose with one of the most recent blasts. Shocked by Ingrid Bergman's conduct, the senator announced that Hollywood was turning out Communist propaganda in return for free dope which Chinese Reds were supplying. He also urged that all screen stars be investigated and licensed.

Why Penalise All?

This prompted George Jessel, the unofficial toastmaster general of the motion picture industry, to utter these pithy words: "Here is a man who says that because a Swedish girl and an Italian man have fallen violently in love—Ethel Barrymore should stand in line to apply for a license to act in Hollywood films".

In his forcible comment, Jessel pointed up the gross unfairness in seeking to punish all movie stars for the transgressions of a reckless few.

Probably the most honest evaluation of screen personalities ever made is contained in the dialogue of a forthcoming motion picture, 'All About Eve'. Joseph Mankiewicz, an outstanding writer-director who wrote the play has one of his characters, a movie critic, say: "Every now and then some elder statesman of the theatre or cinema assures the public that actors and actresses are just plain folks, ignoring the fact that their greatest attraction to the public is their complete lack of resemblance to nomal human beings.

...By and large we are concentrated, gatherings of neurotics, egomaniacs emotional misfits and precocious children."

Motley Crowd

In general, the motion picture industry has attracted a motley, talented group of people from the most flamboyant segments of show business and from the most varied avenues of life. Many of them, particularly the comedians, have been reared in poverty-stricken areas. Others, like Betty Hutton, Loretta Young, Lana Turner and Doris Day, have been raised without fathers. George Raft was a prize fighter. Frank Sinatra was a shipyard worker, Dorothy Lamour was an elevator operator.

For years Hollywood has attracted the talented and ambitious—but poor—because it rewards popularity with great wealth, and it places no premium on background. Because of this the wonder is not that there is sin in Hollywood but that there is not more of it.

Hollywood's own background has been less a credit to its name. In fact, it is the film capital's past history which is most responsible for associating sin with stars in the public mind.

Compared to the screen colony of the 1920's Hollywood today is as pure as Eden before the snake walked in, and its actors and actresses are unfairly libelled by the immoral behaviour of their predecessors.

To realize what relatively wholesome lives most screen stars currently lead, one has merely to refer to the front page of any leading 1920 newspaper.

Shadow Of Past

In that year, Olive Thomas, one of Flo Ziegfeld's most beautiful discoveries and a Hollywood star of the first magnitude, committed suicide in Paris. Investigation by the French Surete General later revealed that cocaine had played more than a passing part in the actress' death.

A few months later, Wallace Reid,

(Continued On Page 23)

HOLLYWOOD 'GEISHA'

Recognisable even in geisha costume is lovely Betty Grable in scenes from the new Hollywood film "Call Me Mister". In which she plays the part of an American girl who puts on shows for the troops in occupied Japan.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Extent of tradition in music—Values of technique and modes —Deviation from classical technique—Defects of mechanised music—Social status of musicians—Charge of exotic influence.

India's music, in which is reflected her soul, is distinctive of her genius. Its unsophisticated modes are relics of the classic tradition whose origin is lost in the hoary past. All combined, they form a system of music which has all the characteristics of a truly national art.

Significance Of Tradition

The tradition was the leading note of the inaugural address by Bombay's Chief Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, at the music festival of the Shanmukhanand Fine Arts Society. A fervent appeal was made by him to musicians to uphold the classic tradition in music. The significance of Mr. Kher's timely and feeling reference to the tradition should not be lost sight of by the music world.

The term tradition, used in the context of music, is interpreted in various ways. To a few, it means what it stands for in its entirety. To the majority including many musicians in the North it means only the conventionalised Khyal singing. Circumstances prompt an assumption that a day might dawn when anything sung in India or by Indians would be taken as a part of the music tradition irrespective of its standards.

The classical technique and various modes which make the extent of music are the principal aspects of the tradition. For practical purposes, it is not necessary to carry the definition of the tradition beyond them. The technique with its minute details derived from the basic theories should be the sine qua non of music which could be termed as classical.

Aspects Of Technique

Singing or playing in pursuance of this technique should be carried to microtones below the surface of the principal notes. The scale of a tune is determined by arrangements of and varying accents on notes in terms of microtones; and then correct intonation alone reveals the intrinsic beauty and quality of such a tune.

Another peculiarity of singing and playing is the process of ornamentation which is more or less a characteristic of Indian music. Timing, which cannot be divorced from singing or playing, is an elaborate art based upon scientific principles. It also forms an integral part of the classic tradition.

According to the traditional technique, vocal music is divided into two parts—pure and applied. Alap is the term by which pure music is distinguished. It is rendered without wordings and with maximum exactitude of notes in terms of microtones. Applied music, which is more popular, is the combination of a melodic pattern and poetic composition.

Pure And Applied

The vocalist should be well-versed in both. He should be able to build up the structure of the tune and reveal the possibilities of expanding and embellishing it according to his creative abilities. The song set in the same tune portrays the picture of some episode. The vocalist should lay due accent on the bhavas of the song and tune. It goes without saying that the wordings of the song should be correctly pronounced and the bhavas conveyed by it should be clearly expressed. To be complete, singing should cover all its phrases commencing from the "Sthayi".

In the North, "Alap"—pure singing—is fast passing into oblivion; and with it the classic tradition stands to lose much. In applied music, the tendency is to treat wordings as a mere excuse to make a start and then to lapse into vocal gymnastics. On the top of all this, singing is being reduced to a conventionalised form and also to a stereotyped style in which every tune is rendered without the variations demanded by its emotional constitution.

The position of instrumental music is equally unsatisfactory. Stringed instruments based upon the Indian principles are indispensable for accompaniment, orchestration and solo performance in Indian music, but they have in recent years lost much of their popularity. Vina—the principal among them—is heard with much less frequency; and Mridang which is the ideal instrument for Indian timing is in a similar plight. It will not be surprising if such valuable instruments might appear, after a few years, in museums which are repositories of the out-of-use relics of the classic art tradition.

Faulty Training

In the category of classical music Dhruvapad, Dhamar, Khyal, Tappa and Thumari are included as its authentic modes. None of them can be excluded from it on any grounds, but the aggressive Khyal school has left others with limited circles of exponents and patrons, justice is denied to "minorities" in music democracy. The consequences of such a state of affairs, if it continues longer, will be that music will be reduced to a truncated form.

Injustice to minorities has to be attributed, to no small extent, to the faulty system of training in music. The training starts at the top—at the point at which the classic tradition should logically end. Students are made to begin and end their training with a set style of singing. There is, therefore, no wonder that they enter the world of music with ignorance of or prejudice against other modes.

Referring to the limitations of the radio and gramaphone, Mr. Kher laid no undue emphasis upon the values of human element which is missed in them. In the training also, direct contact with the teacher is being eliminated by haphazard recourse to notation; and such music in its mutilated form is recorded by the gramaphone and broadcast by the radio, although both can be organised to propagate high music and to advance the classic tradition.

Task Ahead

Mr. Kher exhorted musicians to uphold the high tradition, but few are the musicians and their patrons who have understood the full significance of the tradition and its various aspects. If the tradition is taken in its comprehensive sense, the Carnatic or Hindustani system cannot be left out of it; but the actual condition is quite the reverse inasmuch as each system is known little beyond its frontiers. The wealth of the classic tradition, which is thus divided, must be treated as a whole.

Touching the question of social status of artistes, Mr. Kher made a pointed reference to the plight of displaced musicians. Music societies cannot do much to ameliorate the conditions of such helpless musicians. As successors to the merged and integrated areas which were previously governed by rulers, Governments of the various states should at least proceed to harness the talent and abilities available in displaced musicians to the task of promoting classical music. They will, thereby, give a lead to the people in the matter of patronising arts in the absence of princes.

In the appointment of the Music Education Committee, the Government of Bombay had taken a welcome step towards promotion of music. Since the Chief Minister has correctly evaluated the classic tradition, the scheme of music education, whenever worked out by the Government, should be expected in conform to high standards and not to the set style of singing which has gained popularity. In planning music education, the Government should set a new precedent by discarding the orthodox methods and the stereotyped system followed by several music schools.

No Status, No Influence

Speaking recently in Calcutta Dr K. N. Katju, Governor of West Bengal exhorted musicians to exert their influence to prevent degeneration and deterioration of Indian music. This is as desirable a step as it is impracticable. The question is whether musicians are in a position to exert this much influence. The reply ought to be in the negative if the prevailing conditions are taken into account.

The forces, to which deterioration in music should be ascribed, are stronger than the influence which musicians can exert. Far from being in an authoritative position, musicians with a few exceptions have to submit in order to earn their living. To cite an instance, they have to make a compromise if they step in the film world in search of lucrative engagements.

It is for the state to see that musicians are established in an exalted position from which they can wield some authority and respect the destiny of music. If the state can do this much, musicians may be able to achieve more. In the meanwhile the state cannot shirk its responsibility to check in some way the process of deterioration, if it cannot, strengthen the hands of musicians immediately.

The familiar advice was repeated by Dr. Katju, when he asked his audience not to depend upon the Government alone for development of culture. Private endeavour, particularly in the matter of promotion, of art even if it is encouraged, needs to be guided in the right direction. This task presupposes the initiative to come from the Government. Again in the days of democracy, neutrality on the part of the Government in matters artistic is inconceivable. The Government should at least set the right standards and follow them rigidly, whenever it has to deal with any art.

Undefined Muslim Influence

Carnatic music has retained its own originality and character. Hindustani music has varied according to the outside influence of invaders from time to time. This was the contrast between the two systems drawn by the Maharani of Bhavnagar while inaugurating the annual conference of the Music Academy, Madras. Carnatic music has maintained high standards, because musicians have great regard for the classical technique and the public has taken deeper and wider interest in genuine music.

Though the Maharani of Bhavnagar did not name any invader in her reference to the Hindustani system, she modestly suggested Muslim influence which has been exaggerated by some and taken for granted by others. This undefined Muslim influence has taken the form of a dogma which cannot be rationally explained. In the absence of concrete proof, it has to be taken as continuation, in later times, of the myth of Greek influence on Sanskrit drama.

When Hindustani music is practised in its various styles all over Northern India, critics ought to have investigated its resources in order to find Muslim influence, if any, on it; but hitherto no serious attempt has been made to analyse Hindustani music and to estimate the extent of Muslim influence on it if it was a reality apart from the tales of some times. Distinction has to be made between influence and contribution, and then it is necessary to ascertain whether the effect of the either was deterioration or enrichment of music.

The Response

—P. S. Roy

Flowers To Thy Feet

V. J. Kudalkar

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A man of adventure who writes so well that he takes us with him to strange out-of-the-way places is a most welcome "silent friend". Such a man is Alan Villiers, who was born in Australia in 1903, and went to sea at the age of fifteen years. He served in several sailing ships, ran the barque "Parma" in the grain trade, and sailed the "Joseph Conrad" round the world. During the war he served in the Royal Navy at the Normandy landings and in the Far East, and was awarded the D.S.C.

Villiers is a man who writes down what he sees, and in his latest book, "The Coral Sea," he takes us into a fascinating region. Still largely uncharted, the Coral Sea is a reef-strewn expense that lies off the Great Barrier Reef of north-east Australia, and which is partly enclosed by New Guinea and a long chain of South Sea islands.

The islands of the Coral Sea, as well as the Great Barrier Reef, which is nearly 1,300 miles long, have been built by a creature the size of a pin-head, the coral polyp, that has no brain, heart, lungs or gills, cannot move and is just a tiny line sac leaving, with astronomical billions of its fellows, its remains to grow into an islet.

It has left not only islands, but underwater formations of wondrous beauty. We can look down into clear waters around the Barrier Reef and many an island and see lovely coral gardens and grottoes of many colours which is supposed to have inspired the mermaid legend—mermaids' looks in which swim fish as brilliant of hue as the coral.

Fish That Climb Trees

The Barrier Reef is the home, too, of many strange creatures—starfish a foot wide; the sea-slug called beche-de-mer, often a foot long and much prized by Eastern gourmets; the giant clam, nearly five feet wide and weighing a quarter of a ton, which can crush a man's leg if he accidentally steps within their gaping shells; old turtles that look sleepy but can hurl a flipperful of sand into the eyes of anyone trying to grab them. There are fish that climb trees; and the peaceful dugong, a sea-going mammal with a face and snout like a pig, have since improved!

One of the strangest inhabitants of the Coral Sea is the fish which will drown if forced to stay too long underwater. It is the mudskipper, which likes to lie in the sun, and breathes through its tail! Its eye rises out of its head like a periscope.

Alan Villiers' friends, the people of the Coral Sea, are interesting folk. The Tanna islanders, for example, used to be extremely tidy, not because they liked tidiness for itself, but because they were afraid of any rubbish they had touched getting into the hands of "disease-makers" men who, by burning such rubbish, could, they believed, produce a disease in the person who had first handled it. So all rubbish had to be hastily disposed of!

The most remarkable feature of all the islander, however, records Alan Villiers, is the skill and courage with which they navigate their flimsy canoes over great distances, a skill that survived until recently. Alan Villiers himself in 1935, when his stout sailing-ship was labouring in a rough sea, was amazed to see a native canoe skimming over the waves. It consisted of a platform between the canoe and an out-rigger, and had a sail made of a pandanus leaf. The daring, half-naked native sailors, squatting on their crazy deck, grinned up at him as they flashed past.

The life of the native is easier today than in the bad old times of superstition, cannibalism, and tribal warfare. By the beginning of the 20th century the islands were all under efficient administration, and the good work done by the missionaries and the white officials earned a reward in full. For during the Second World War the islanders were staunchly loyal to the Allies, and the Solomon Islanders in particular carried out a heroic air-sea rescue service.

Alan Villiers has devoted the greater part of his book to the history of the exploration of the Coral Sea, and an enthralling story from the early Portuguese mariners to the great Matthew Flinders. "The Coral Sea" is a book for all adventure-lovers.

GLISTENING SNOW EVERYWHERE

A glistening mantle of snow blankets Sun Valley's village square as a horse-drawn sleigh heads out for a tour of the wide-open country surrounding the Union Pacific's Idaho resort.

Doctors Chase Patients

Two full-equipped travelling clinics with a medical team recently set out into the wilds of French Nigeria in search of patients who never come near European doctors.

In this part of Nigeria there are between 500,000 and 600,000 natives, many of whom live the wandering life of nomads. They are often hostile to white doctors, suspecting them of evil "magic."

The French doctors overcome their suspicions by first persuading the native chief of an area that European medicine is a good thing. Then they get him to make a commentary in the native language on the various films which the team show by their portable projector—films which are mostly animated cartoons dealing with health and sanitation. The chief's description is taken down on a wire recorder and, later, the films are shown to a native audience who thus hear them explained in the voice of their own chief.

Their fears disarmed, the audience are examined for tuberculosis and given blood-tests. The two medical trucks are equipped with the best X-ray apparatus by which it is hoped to examine 100,000 people this year.

The King And The Stag

The stag's head complete with antlers that surmounts the front gable of the Canongate Church, Edinburgh, which has just been redecorated, recalls an episode in the life of King David the First of Scotland which resulted in the formation of Holyrood Abbey in 1128.

According to tradition, David planned to go out hunting on the Feast of the Holy Cross. The clergy warned him against hunting on a holy day, but the king persisted. During the hunt David was separated from his companions. Suddenly he was confronted by a stag and his horse, startled at the sight, threw his royal rider. The stag charged the helpless monarch and would have killed him had not its antlers struck against a cross or rood which was suspended round the king's neck.

In gratitude for his miraculous deliverance David vowed that he would build an abbey on the spot and this was named Holyrood.

The Kind World

A Scottish miner named Daniel M'Vicar gives his spare time to visiting the young patients of a sanatorium. Three times a week he and a group of miner friends keep up a regular scheme of visits and entertainments.

They have often wished to be able to take the young patients out for a breather in the country, but they had no car. Then one day recently, in the village of Harthill, an old miner and his wife gave Daniel M'Vicar a packet of notes amounting to £130. "Buy the car for the youngsters," they said.

Later that week a friend whispered the news that he had heard of a car for sale at the low price of £125. And now, with petrol off the ration, Daniel M'Vicar is able to give the young patients the jolliest outings of their lives.

A Rhymed Riddle

What has four legs but cannot walk nor run?
This must seem strange to you, and everyone;
But I will tell you why it is not able.
To walk at all—because it is a table!

Balkan-Ji-Bari

The Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated its Annual Day, under the presidentship of Shri Joachim Alva. Shri Ratilal M. Nanawati was the Chief Guest of the Day, and he related his experiences of child life in the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. Shri Joachim Alva, in his speech, clarified that children had no distinctions whatsoever, and they were a class by themselves. Boys and girls displayed their histrionic talents and arts so well that the audience felt indeed very happy.

All are welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21, who will be gald to hear from you always!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21

Freedom Fight In Lion's Den

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(Continued From Page 6)

tators and he made no secret that by agitators he meant "Congressionists". Mr. A. O. Hume gave a stirring rejoinder in the PALL MALL GAZETTE against Watkins' attack

THE HOMEWARD MAIL paper published a libel against Mr. Bradlaugh that he was being paid to lecture and write. Mr. Digby published a rejoinder both against Watkins' attack and against the libel on Mr Bradlaugh

Sir Syed Ahmed

There was an active encouragement of the Mohammadan group led by Sir Syed Ahmad who sponsored a vehement opposition to the Congress.

ST. JAMES GAZETTE extolled Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and remarked "What Sir Syed Ahmed says is this. It is time that we, Mahomedan gentlemen, should assert ourselves. These Bengali Babus, clever as they are, never ruled India yet; and if they expect to rule us, descendants of men who fought and ruled under Moghul Emperors, they are vastly mistaken" ...

"THE TIMES" took up the cause Sir Syed Ahmed and wrote "We welcome a sign that Mahomedan loyalty, of which the Nizam and other Princes have recently afforded so brilliant an example, is asserting itself as a counterpoise to Bengali factiousness."

ST. JAMES GAZATTE threw open its columns to some letters from Nawab Mehdi Husan Fathah Nawaz Jung who tried hard to make out that the Mohemadan should never submit to the rule of the Hindus.

THE HOMEWARD MAIL wanted an effective organisation for "a resistance to the perilous nature the National Congress".

The paper gave prominence to an interview with Mehdi Ali Moshin-Ul-Mulk Bahadur, Political and Financial Secretary of the Nizam Government, who breathed venom against the Bengalis and extolled the work of Sir Syed Ahmed.

The Press that opposed the Indian National Congress even at that time wrote on the theme of the need for an organisation with the help of the Mohamedans, Princes, Anglo-Indians and Europeans and the educationally backward Hindus.

It is in the fitness of the circumstances that Free India First Premier opened an Institution in the same Craven Street.

Whirlwind Reading Machine

A proposed reading machine which could search the entire Library of Congress in 10 seconds, select all the information on a given subject, and print selected abstracts at the rate of 10 a minute was described to the American Chemical Society at its national meeting.

Five thousand times faster than an existing device called the Rapid Selector, which is said to have searched 50,000 references in five minutes, the proposed machine might become the nucleus of a jointly-supported documentary project, financed on a subscription basis, according to Dr. Calvin N. Mooers of the Zator Company, Boston.

This whirlwind documentary engine, or "Doken", would employ microphotographic film wound on a drum 10 feet in diameter and 7 feet long, and would have a scanning head, an electronic or magnetic memory device, and an optical copying television head, Dr. Mooers explained. Micrographic copies of 200-word abstracts of documents would be carried on large, square, semi-transparent sheets, with from a quarter of a million to a million abstracts on each sheet. The stack would be only about 20 feet long and would fit nicely into an ordinary large-sized room. Dr. Mooers said that such a machine is possible and can be constructed by methods already known.

Amazons Of The Willow

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(Continued From Page 2)

ferred to go to the field with skirts on, and in any case she looks more graceful in this apparel.

The conservatives had the opposite opinion. Stressing the fact cricket was never a woman's game, they said that it should be confined to men only. These people felt that strongly that woman's place was more in the home than elsewhere. Once a reporter said that "Women ought rather to watch their babies than play cricket" when he saw a women's cricket team playing.

Despite all these controversies in social circles and the press, the number of women cricketeers is on the increase in England and Australia. Cricket is becoming more popular amongst women, so much so that mixed matches are almost a vogue in these countries. They are well attended too. England has representative women cricket team and periodically there have been "tests" with the Aussies.

This example is being emulated in South Africa, West Indies and even in Malaya, where the Standard is pretty high. The ball was set rolling a few years ago, and interest in this game is fast increasing.

Will India also follow this lead is left to be seen. So far, occasions when ladies have taken part in cricket in India have been few and far between. It is a question whether the great de Mello has ever turned his attention to this aspect of cricket.

He has been very successful in raising the standard of cricket in India. His opinion on whether Indian women should play cricket will surely evoke interest in the country. And incidentally, Mr. de Mello has never taken up anything, unless he is certain of success.

Cricket is quite a strenuous game. Fielding for long period in the open under the strong rays of the sun have to be seriously considered. Today, there is a very small number of women who take watching cricket seriously, leave alone playing the game. A few of them are fond of recording scores that too under a fan and plenty of cool drinks to buck their spirits up now and again.

Another question to be settled will be, as to what order of dress should be adopted by women playing the game. Will it be kamiz and salvar, blouse and sari or what?

Perhaps the former seems more suitable. However it will be quite interesting to have the opinion and criticism of our leading sportswomen in the country.

I have spoken to some women on the subject, and interest for and against the game was about fifty-fifty, which means that there is something to start with anyway. Those against the game were the homely type, who said that they could not spare such long periods for cricket, for they could use them more profitably doing embroidery, looking after the kitchen and the kids at home. Besides, the advocated that they were'nt strong enough for the game. Those for the game were quite keen on it. They were spinsters mostly in their final years at College, and possessed excellent physique.

They were the type who desired to prove that women were equal to men in all spheres of life given the same opportunities. They were keen on all forms of sport, and not the least worried about basking in the sun during long fielding spells.

In India cricket is most popular in Bombay, and therefore it is expected that this State may give us the lead on this aspect of cricket. Let our leading sportsmen and sportswomen also give their opinions in the press. Perhaps then, we shall at least know where we stand.

Two magistrates were summoned for exceeding the speed limit. When they arrived at court there was no other magistrate present so they decided to try each other. No. 1 went to the bench and the case proceeded.

"You are charged with exceeding the speed limit. Do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

"Guilty, your honour."

"You will be fined five dollars."

Then they changed places, and again the plea was guilty.

"H'm," was the response. "These cases are becoming far too common. This is the second we have had this morning. You will be fined 25 dollars."

Quebec Chronicle Telegraph.

Winning CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

NORTH
♠ Q 5
♡ J 10 4
◇ 10 7 5
♣ —

WEST
♠ J 4 3
♡ —
◇ Q 9 4
♣ 9 5

EAST
♠ 8 6 2
♡ Q 7
◇ 6
♣ J 10

SOUTH
♠ 7
♡ K 2
◇ J 8 3
♣ A 8

THERE are no trumps. South leads. North and South are to win seven of the eight tricks against any defense.

BRIDGE PROBLEM

South leads diamond jack and if West wins he has three choices:

1. A club return is won by South, North discarding a spade. South leads diamond eight, assuring two diamond tricks, and North's diamond ten and spade queen serve as re-centry to finesse the hearts by leading the jack and to return to North's hand to cash the third heart if East refuses to cover the first heart.

2. A spade return allows North to win immediately and finesse the hearts; whenever South makes the king, a spade is discarded on the club ace, and the diamond finesse gives North-South the rest.

3. A diamond return simplifies the same procedure as outlined in 1 and 2.

If West ducks the diamond jack, South leads the diamond eight. If West wins, the plays outlined above produce the remaining tricks; if West ducks the second diamond, North overtakes with the ten to lead the heart ten. Whenever South wins the heart king, he cashes the club ace and North's spade queen and long heart produce the needed seven tricks.

SCREEN STARS ARE NEITHER SAINTS OR ALL SINNERS

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(Continued From Page 20)

the handsome idol of millions, disappeared from Hollywood. His employers attributed his disappearance to "overwork", but everyone in the film colony knew otherwise. Wallace Reid was a morphine addict. One day, he collapsed on the set. His wife took him to a mountain retreat where, after a month of delirium, he died.

His death set in motion a wave of mounting antagonism against Hollywood which reached its peak on September 5, 1921, when Fatty Arbuckle was accused of violating modestly of a twenty-three-year-old girl thereby causing her death.

Arbuckle won an acquittal, but by then all his pictures had been banned from the screen, no one would hire him, and the anxious eyes of the nation were being focussed on still another Hollywood scandal the murder of William Desmond Taylor, one of the great directors at Lasky Studios.

Love Tangle

Investigation of the murder revealed that the handsome director had been loved by two famous actresses, Mabel Normand and Mary Miles Minter.

Since Miss Normand had been paying a narcotics gang approximately two thousand dollars a month for both drugs and blackmail, and Mary Miles Minter had written Taylor some exceedingly tempestuous love letters—Taylor's studio according to one reporter, "did more to hamper the investigation of this murder than to help it".

As a result of it, however, the Hollywood producers were compelled to police the industry. For the job they chose Will Hays, former Postmaster General in the cabinet of President Warren G. Harding.

Although Hays and his 1945 successor, Eric Johnston, still have many detractors, the fact is that under their supervision of the Motion Picture Producers Association, Hollywood movie stars have pretty much toed the moral line.

Beverly Hills

In the past twenty-eight years, approximately fifteen thousand players have been under contract to the major studios. Less than ten of these have been involved in full-fledged scandals. No other industry dealing primarily in extravertive, ego-ridden publicity-hounded personalities can even approximate this record.

Today, Beverly Hills, where most of the screen stars reside, is one of the most law-abiding cities in the land.

The cumulative effect upon the public is the mistaken belief that the natural state of actors and actresses is trouble. Many fans aren't aware of the number of crackpots and blackmailers who revel in making trouble for screen celebrities.

In 1943, a Mrs. Barbara Jean Thompson of Long Beach, California, accused Henry Fonda of fathering her child. At the time, Fonda was on duty with the U.S. Navy in the Pacific. When he heard the news he quickly denied it, claiming that he had no recollection of the woman. Insofar as he was concerned, she was an extortionist.

Paternity Suits

Ordinarily, this is not the result of most paternity suits. Regardless of the final decision, it is always the star who gets hurt. Certainly, this was true in paternity suits involving Wallace Beery, Charles Chaplin, and the late William S. Hart, the Hopalong Cassidy of the 1920s. As a matter of fact, it was the paternity scandal of 1923 that ruined Hart's meteoric career.

In that year, Elizabeth MacCaullay, a Massachusetts school teacher, asserted that William S. Hart was the father of her five-year-old boy. Hart insisted that the girl was lying. "I give you my word," he repeated, "I've never seen her before."

Unfortunately, the public didn't believe the actor. Too much scandalous activity had been going on in Hollywood. They stayed away from his pictures. His name on a theatre marquee soon became poison. Eventually, the Massachusetts school teacher recanted her fanciful tale. By then it was too late. William S. Hart was washed up.

The same thing almost happened to Charlie Chaplin, who despite the personal failings of his love-life, must be ranked among the greatest artists the motion picture world has known.

There is no doubt that Chaplin's amorous adventures have reflected adversely on Hollywood moral standards. There is also little doubt that several other stars have been tinted by the same brush used to smear him.

Stories to the effect that Hollywood actresses and actors indulge periodically in whoopee parties simply are not true. If anything there is probably less sexual activity among actors and actresses as a group than many others, for as the Kinsey Report revealed, there is infinitely more promiscuous sex activity among the unskilled, lower income occupational groups.

The Unconscious Detective

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(Continued From Page 19)

busy evening for him. He did not go to the police station, but went to many other places, the wheres of which was known only to him! He returned home at 8 p.m., but a visitor came close upon his heels, with whom he was closeted in his private room for nearly an hour.

"Usha," said he, going in after the visitor had gone, "I have to go out of town tonight. I shall be back in a week or two. Be cheerful, praying for my success."

Without taking note of how Usha felt, he called the servant, a strong and faithful middle-aged man, and gave him a few special instructions. Then he hurriedly took his supper, kept the important papers into his brief-bag and started at the stroke of ten, followed by the servant carrying the suit-case.

It was only when the servant returned that Usha came to know that a car was waiting far outside the Police Lines and that Mohan went in it.

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One evening, a week after Mohan's unexplained departure, Usha was returning, followed by the servant, after paying a visit to Auntie Anusuya's house. This following by the servant was as per Mohan's special instructions. When she reached the corner of the road leading to the quarters, the servant following a few yards behind, a luxurious limousine came from behind at high speed. Usha quickly moved to the side; but the car pulled up close to her and, to the pleasant surprise of Usha, Mohan stepped out! The car backed, turned and rolled away along the road it came by. The servant came running, took the suitcase from Mohan's hand and walked to the quarters in advance.

"Mohan, have you come back at last!" exclaimed Usha with uninhibited joy.

"Only come back?" asked Mohan beaming with a proud smile. "I have come back in triumph! The real decoit was arrested along with fifteen desperadoes of his gang and also two abetters, one a jeweller and the other a man who was playing the role of the intelligencer to the police here and adviced Das to undertake that jungle expedition, on purpose to put him off the track."

"Tell me, tell me how, Mohan!" pressed Usha with childlike curiosity.

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"A clever bait brought all these people into the trap set for them!" replied Mohan. "Irrefutable evidence has been collected against the abetters. It is a long story and I will tell you everything at leisure—But, Usha, wherefrom were you returning now? The Swamiji still?"

"Now, I stand detected, Mohan!" said Usha, visibly abashed. "After you went, my spirits became depressed day by day, and my mind began to unearth ugly meanings from the words uttered by the Swamiji. I, therefore, went to Auntie Anusuya's house to request her to take me there. But she told me that the Swamiji disappeared from the MANDAP. When or how, she is not able to say because she heard only this much from someone else. Where could he have gone, Mohan?"

"How can he be there also, Usha?" said Mohan laughing.

Usha looked at Mohan with vacant wonder.

"The police know not the crook, but the crook knows the police! In a spirit of mockery he must have said 'the end is near,' but it turned out to be his! Really speaking, you are the unconscious detective, Usha," said Mohan, taking her hand.

A man who had survived a shipwreck near a popular Mediterranean resort was relating his adventures at a dinner party shortly afterward. He told of the storm which struck without warning; and of how his wife, clinging desperately to a rope, was washed overboard. The guests listened breathlessly.

"All this time", he went on, "the wind was increasing, the skies were growing blacker and blacker, and the boat was being driven toward those jagged cliffs just below the Carter place...."

"By the way" interposed the lady on his left with a bright expression of interest, **"how are the Carters?"**

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ON PEACE TREATY HANGS

Future Of Asia

ON instructions from the President, the State Department has held informal discussion with other Governments looking toward a peace settlement with Japan.

A Japanese peace treaty at this juncture holds forth both a temptation and a challenge to U. S policy-makers, says the "New Republic"

The temptation particularly keen in light of the Korean war and all it seems to imply, is to view the treaty solely as a device for rearming Japan In this view the objective is to incorporate Japanese manpower and industrial war potential into the defence plans of the Western powers at the earliest possible moment.

The challenge of a Japanese treaty, on the other hand lies in the opportunity it affords the United States to demonstrate constructive international leadership in the Far East where our prestige has been progressively deteriorating Specifically we are challenged to find a formula that will make possible a genuinely free society in Japan and at the same time provide an adequate defence against the danger of Communist aggression. The challenge cannot be met merely by submitting to the temptation

Damage To U. S. Prestige

World War II's aftermath has taught us the folly of arming nations which are not wholeheartedly committed to the defence of free institutions. And while General MacArthur continues to insist that Japan "has become an asset upon which the free world may confidently count," most informed observers do not share his optimism. In fact, honest, and outspoken Japanese themselves do not share it. A typical example is Mr. Yukio Ozaki long one of Japan's foremost liberals, and one-time mayor of Tokyo who stated publicly last May "Japan has still to be fundamentally reformed.... If you think we are becoming democratic, it's a great mistake

That Japan has not become genuinely democratized under the Allied occupation is hardly surprising Political transformations of such magnitude are not likely to happen in five years They are even less likely to happen within the framework of a military occupation.

For no matter how competent your military government may be the very knowledge that it stands ready to step into both legislative and administrative situations at the drop of a Supreme Commander's hat makes the development of democratic institutions not merely difficult but impossible.

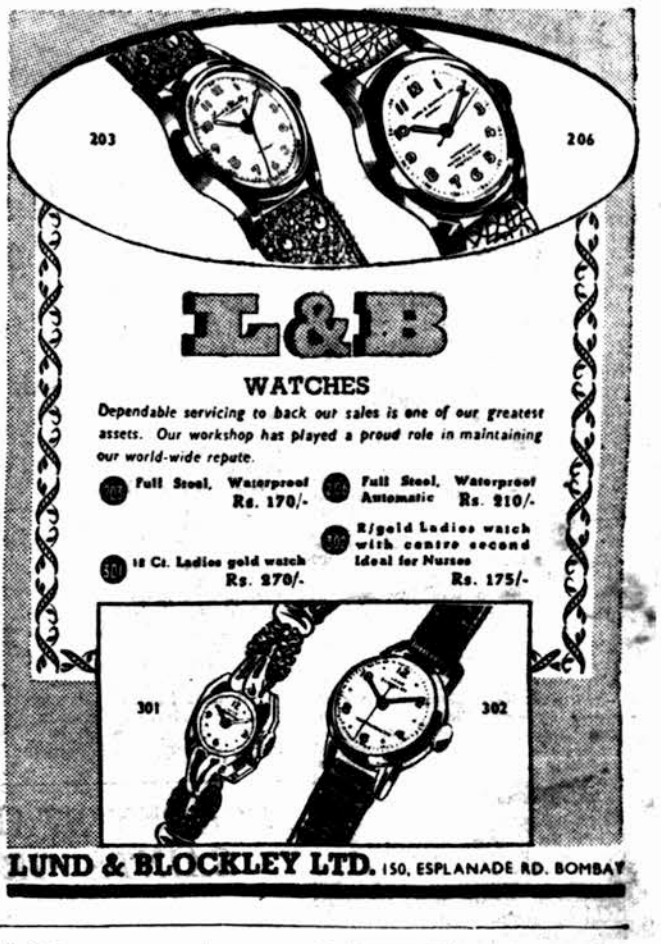
The Japanese are not a stupid people, and they have never been in any doubt about the real source of power during the past five years. As a Japanese visitor to U. S. A observed recently: "If a public notice in Japan reads: NO SPITTING, BY ORDER OF GHQ, SCAP, it is respectfully obeyed But if the sign reads: NO SPITTING, BY ORDER OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, the people not only spit, they spit on the sign."

An extreme example, no doubt, but proving the Japanese recognize the real seat of power in their present Government. No one can doubt the the same attitude would prevail under a civilian occupation authority capable of exercising a similar form of control over Japanese affairs.

The treaty-makers thus appear to be faced with a dilemma. We cannot simply hand back her full sovereignty to Japan and with a nod in the general direction of the world armaments race, tell her "Go thou and do likewise." The result would be to release all the forces of reaction now simmering under the lid of the Occupation which would in turn create a Japan much more likely to seek totalitarian than democratic alliances. Some form of Allied control is, therefore, clearly indicated.

Military Occupation

On the other hand any hope for the growth of free institutions in Japan would be smothered by the indefinite continuance of a military occupation, or by setting up a civilian substitute with similar powers Outside interference in the day-to-day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Japan's Challenge To Policy Makers

Governmental affairs of any people will never produce either the political responsibility or the political techniques essential to a free society

The solution to this dellimma lies in discovering an effective form of Allied control that will preserve for the Japanese the necessary conditions for freedom of political action, without at the same time destroying their will to act freely. What is needed is a control that protects without smothering

It is important to guarantee that the present Japanese Constitution shall remain operative This document has been widely recognized as a sound embodiment of the principles necessary for the development of a free society It has been presented to a people with a long history of subservience to autocratic monarchs and totalitarian bureaucrats to say nothing of five years of polite kowtowing to the Supreme Commander of a military occupation. Who can believe that a people with such a background, however good their intentions, can be counted upon to uphold such an enlightened, liberal charter as the present Japanese Constitution?

Limited Supervision

The duty of the treaty-makers, then, becomes clear: It is to devise Allied control machinery which will make certain that for the period of Japan's apprenticeship in the conduct of free Government, the Japanese Constitution remains the supreme law of the land

The precise character of such control machinery must be left to the treaty-makers and their political experts In form, however it should be judicial rather than legislative or administrative its function could in all probability be limited to review over the decisions of the Japanese Supreme Court. Under such a system of limited supervision, the duty of making and enforcing law would rest entirely with the Japanese

The problem of Japan's defence be required however, to ensure obedience to the judicial decisions of the Allied authority

The problem of Japan's defense against external aggression remains. In the immediate post-treaty period this would be solely an Allied responsibility. However assuming the success of the machinery for guaranteeing the integrity of the Japanese Constitution there could, in due course, be no objection to a Japanese defence force on the understanding that it would be permitted to serve solely as a component of other Allied forces in the common defence of northeast Asia. Naturally, the size of this japanese force must be kept within a safe power ratio to Allied forces in the area.

U. N. Membership

It will be asked, how long should these various treaty controls remain in force? The answer is, until such time as the free nations of the world are prepared to admit Japan to UN membership. Since it would be most unwise to accept Japan as a member of the UN until she is demonstrably committed to the defence of free institutions willingness to admit her would constitute an acknowledgement that treaty controls were no longer necessary

Any realistic plan for maintaining democratic government in Japan is bound to be complex, yet to reject such a plan would betray the cause for which the free world fights today and serve notice on the peoples of Asia that the leadership of the Western democracies, has nothing to offer but military alliances and the uncertain career of the mercenary

If we shrink from the challenge which the Japanese peace treaty holds out to us, and if we should wake up ten years from now to find ourselves again face to face with a totalitarian Japan it will not be enough for our Secretary of State to say as he recently said of China: "Nothing that this country did or could have done within the reasonable limit of its capabilities could have changed the result; nothing that was left undone by this country has contributed to it." The noise of things blowing up into World War III may make it a little difficult to hear such a quiet apology

AID TO "STUTTERERS"

Operating a machine he has designed for the study of human emotions, Dr GRANT FAIRBANKS, director of the Speech Research Laboratory at the University of Illinois, plays back the subject's voice in such a way that it causes utter confusion As the test continues, the subject, becoming more frustrated begins to talk loudly, to repeat, tremble and stutter. Studies are expected to aid handicapped persons, including stutterers.

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